

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
Agricultural Adjustment Agency
Washington, D. C.

1944 PRODUCTION-CONSERVATION PROGRAM

COMMITTEEMAN'S HANDBOOK

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CURRENT SERIAL RECORD

MAR 11 1944

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The 1944 Farm Program is designed to assist the farmers of Illinois to the fullest possible extent in making their contribution to the war effort, and in protecting their soils against damage from erosion and loss of fertility.

The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate those practices which will be approved for payment in the county in order that the farm allowance will be used most effectively to bring about increased production and conservation, or the county committee may specify for any group of farms a proportion of the farm allowance which may be earned only by carrying out certain designated practices which are badly needed.

A. Production-Conservation Practice Allowance. The practice allowance is the maximum amount of payment that may be made for carrying out approved production-conservation practices on the farm.

- (1) The allowance for the following special practices shall be the extent of such practices times the approved rates: Contouring Intertilled Crops, Contour Seeding, and Establishing Contour Stripcropping.
- (2) The allowance for regular practices shall be the sum of the following, or \$15.00, whichever is greater:
 - (a) 50 cents times the acreage classified as cropland.
 - (b) The county rate per acre for noncrop open pasture times the acreage classified as noncrop open pasture.
 - (c) \$1.00 times the acreage classified as commercial orchards.

B. Division of Practice Payments. The payment earned in carrying out production practices shall be paid to the producer who carried out such practices. If more than one producer contributes to the carrying out of practices, the payment shall be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines the producer contributed to carrying out of the practices. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each producer toward carrying out each practice on a particular acreage, assuming that each contributed equally, unless it is determined to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions were not equal.

C. Production-Conservation Practices. The practices available for 1944 are those which are most needed in order to conserve and improve soil fertility, improve pasture land, prevent wind and water erosion, promote conservation and better utilization of water, and increase the production of agricultural commodities required in the war effort. Assistance will be available through the production practice allowance for carrying out the following practices during the program year January 1, 1944, through December 31, 1944. To qualify for payment, each practice must be carried out in accordance with the specifications for that practice and be in keeping with good farming practices for the locality.

The total extent of any practice performed shall be reduced, for purposes of payment, by not less than the percentage of the total cost of the practice which the county committee determines was furnished by a State or Federal agency, excluding costs represented by materials or services furnished by the AAA, equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service, or materials or services furnished by a State or political subdivision of a State or agency thereof to another agency of the same State, or other costs designated by the Chief of the AAA.

All special practices listed under this section are designated by asterisks (**). Practices not designated as special practices will be considered as regular practices.

(1) **Contouring Intertilled Crops. Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. Credit will not be given for this practice on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. If there is danger of erosion in waterways, such waterways must be permanently established in sod. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the Contour Strip-cropping practice.

\$1.50 per acre.

(2) **Contour Seeding. Contour seeding of small grain crops, sorghums, millet, and soybeans. All operations in connection with the seeding must be on the contour. Credit will not be given for this practice on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. If there is danger of erosion in waterways, such waterways must be permanently established in sod. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the contour stripcropping practice.

\$0.50 per acre.

(3) **Establishing Contour Stripcropping. By growing alternate strips of intertilled crops with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, on the contour, provided: (1) the strips are approximately the same width; (2) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 20 rods in width; and (3) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the practice for Contouring Intertilled Crops, or for Contour Seeding. Buffer strips less than 3 rods in width may be used if necessary.

\$2.50 per acre.

(4) Maintaining Contour Stripcropping. Maintaining contour stripcropping previously established, by growing alternate strips of intertilled crops with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, on the contour, provided: (1) the strips are approximately the same width; (2) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 20 rods in width; and (3) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. When in the normal course of crop rotation it is necessary to have two adjacent strips of sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, payment will be made for the entire field. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the practice for contouring intertilled crops, or for contour seeding. Buffer strips less than 3 rods in width may be used if necessary.

\$1.00 per acre.

(5) Field Stripcropping to Control Wind Erosion. By growing alternate strips of intertilled crops with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (1) the strips are approximately parallel and are laid out at right angles to the prevailing winds or in a continuous "S" so that winds cannot blow parallel to the rows of crops; (2) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 20 rods in width; and (3) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. Buffer strips less than 3 rods in width may be used if necessary.

\$0.75 per acre.

(6) Standard Terraces. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided. The terraces should be constructed to conform with specifications for standard terraces for the area as recommended by the Soil Conservation Service.

\$1.00 per 100 lin. ft.

(7) Establishing Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway on any cropland where a permanent vegetative cover is necessary in a waterway channel or terrace outlet, or in cultivated orchards. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area and must be at least one rod in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses, and a good vegetative growth must be obtained.

\$0.75 per 1,000 sq. ft.

(8) Maintaining Sod Waterways. Maintaining an established sod waterway at least one rod wide in a field which is devoted to intertilled crops, by lifting the plow when the waterway is crossed, mowing, removing all loose clippings, sodding or reseeding breaks in the sod, protecting from damage by livestock, and by use of other practices necessary to maintain a good vegetative cover. No credit will be given for this practice for any waterway for which credit is given under Practice (7).

\$0.25 per 1,000 sq. ft.

(9) Improvement of Noncrop Open Pasture. Improving pasture on land designated as noncrop open pasture land by carrying out all of the following:

- (a) Application of the necessary amounts of liming materials or fertilizer, as determined by the county committee. Credit for the application of liming materials or fertilizer will be given under Practices (16) or (17).
- (b) Tearing up the sod by use of a disk or a similar tool in such a manner as to mix needed lime or fertilizer into the soil and to provide a seedbed for the new seeding.
- (c) Making a seeding of not less than 15 pounds of a pasture mixture of adapted legumes and grasses. At least 50 percent of the mixture must consist of perennial or biennial legumes.
- (d) Delaying grazing until the new seeding has made a good growth, controlling grazing during the remainder of the season, and removing livestock early enough in the fall to permit the grasses and legumes to make a good growth before winter.
- (e) Mowing weeds, if necessary, a sufficient number of times to prevent seed formation and to control growth. Credit for mowing will be given under Practice (10).

\$4.00 per acre.

(10) Mowing. Mowing weeds on noncrop open pasture land a sufficient number of times during the growing season to prevent weed seed formation and improve the stand of grasses or legumes, and by carrying out such other pasture improvement practices as the county committee may require. No hay or seed crop may be taken from the acreage.

\$0.50 per mowing per acre.

(11) Dams for Livestock Water. Construction of earthen, concrete, or masonry dams and reservoirs for the purpose of providing water for livestock. Earthen dams must be constructed with minimum slopes of three to one on the upstream side and two to one on the downstream side. Dams of 10 feet or less in height must have a minimum free board of 3 feet. Dams over 10 feet in height must have a minimum free board of 4 feet. Spillways must be of sufficient width to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

(a) For earth or other material moved for each development:
 Not in excess of 2,000 cu. yd. -- \$0.15 per cu. yd.
 In excess of 2,000 cu. yd. -- \$0.10 per cu. yd.

(b) For concrete or masonry. -- \$9.00 per cu. yd.

(c) For rubble masonry. -- \$6.00 per cu. yd.

(12) Go-Down Crops. Protecting the soil from wind and water erosion by the use of go-down crops, provided a good vegetative growth is obtained and the crop is not pastured or harvested for hay, grain, seed, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. This practice may be used only in commercial orchards. The following crops will qualify under this practice: Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, oats, barley, rye, and wheat, or mixtures of any of these crops.

\$1.50 per acre.

Turned under in the fall of

(13) Green Manure Crops. Disking or plowing under a good stand and a good growth of the following: Sweet clover, 1943 seedings of red clover, and cowpeas. If the land is subject to erosion, and the green manure is plowed down in the fall, the green manure crop must be followed by a winter cover crop.

\$1.50 per acre.

(14) Harvesting Hayseed. Harvesting for seed an acreage of alfalfa, red clover, alsike, white clover, orchard grass, bromegrass, sweet clover, and lespedeza. Credit will not be given for more than 25 acres per farm.

\$3.50 per acre.

(15) Weed Control. With prior approval of the county committee, eradication or effective control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Canadian thistle, or bindweed. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent or contiguous land.

(a) By use of sodium chlorate or other chemicals.
 \$0.10 per pound.

(b) By clean tillage or mechanical burning.
 \$10.00 per acre.

(16) Liming Materials. Application of the following materials:

- (a) One ton of ground limestone containing calcium and magnesium carbonate equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. 90 percent of the ground limestone must pass through an 8-mesh sieve. If the ground limestone will not qualify with respect to either fineness or calcium carbonate content, or both, the county committee must require a correspondingly greater amount of material.

| <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Adams | \$2.00 | Hardin | \$2.00 | Morgan | \$2.10 |
| Alexander | 1.80 | Henderson | 1.70 | Moultrie | 1.80 |
| Bond | 2.10 | Henry | 1.80 | Ogle | 1.50 |
| Boone | 1.30 | Iroquois | 1.40 | Peoria | 2.10 |
| Brown | 2.20 | Jackson | 2.00 | Perry | 1.80 |
| Bureau | 1.80 | Jasper | 1.80 | Piatt | 1.80 |
| Calhoun | 1.50 | Jefferson | 2.20 | Pike | 2.00 |
| Carroll | 1.50 | Jersey | 1.70 | Pope | 1.90 |
| Cass | 2.30 | Jo Daviess | 1.50 | Pulaski | 1.60 |
| Champaign | 1.80 | Johnson | 1.60 | Putnam | 1.80 |
| Christian | 2.00 | Kane | 1.70 | Randolph | 1.40 |
| Clark | 1.60 | Kankakee | 1.30 | Richland | 2.20 |
| Clay | 2.00 | Kendall | 1.40 | Rock Island | 1.50 |
| Clinton | 2.10 | Knox | 2.20 | St. Clair | 1.40 |
| Coles | 1.70 | Lake | 1.90 | Saline | 2.10 |
| Cook | 1.40 | LaSalle | 1.50 | Sangamon | 2.20 |
| Crawford | 2.10 | Lawrence | 2.20 | Schuyler | 2.30 |
| Cumberland | 1.70 | Lee | 1.50 | Scott | 1.90 |
| DeKalb | 1.60 | Livingston | 1.30 | Shelby | 2.10 |
| DeWitt | 1.80 | Logan | 2.10 | Stark | 2.10 |
| Douglas | 1.90 | McDonough | 2.10 | Stephenson | 1.20 |
| DuPage | 1.30 | McHenry | 1.60 | Tazewell | 1.80 |
| Edgar | 1.70 | McLean | 1.70 | Union | 1.60 |
| Edwards | 2.20 | Macon | 1.90 | Vermilion | 1.60 |
| Effingham | 2.00 | Macoupin | 1.90 | Wabash | 2.20 |
| Fayette | 2.10 | Madison | 1.90 | Warren | 1.70 |
| Ford | 1.60 | Marion | 2.00 | Washington | 1.70 |
| Franklin | 2.00 | Marshall | 2.00 | Wayne | 2.20 |
| Fulton | 2.30 | Mason | 2.10 | White | 2.40 |
| Gallatin | 2.10 | Massac | 1.90 | Whiteside | 1.50 |
| Greene | 1.80 | Menard | 1.90 | Will | 1.40 |
| Grundy | 1.50 | Mercer | 1.80 | Williamson | 2.00 |
| Hamilton | 2.30 | Monroe | 1.20 | Winnebago | 1.20 |
| Hancock | 2.00 | Montgomery | 2.00 | Woodford | 1.50 |

(16) Liming Materials (Continued).

(b) One ton of No. 2 limestone containing calcium and magnesium carbonate equivalent to not less than 65 percent of calcium carbonate.

| <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Adams | \$1.30 | Hardin | \$1.30 | Morgan | \$1.40 |
| Alexander | 1.30 | Henderson | 1.10 | Moultrie | 1.30 |
| Bond | 1.50 | Henry | 1.20 | Ogle | 1.00 |
| Boone | 0.90 | Iroquois | 1.00 | Peoria | 1.50 |
| Brown | 1.40 | Jackson | 1.40 | Perry | 1.30 |
| Bureau | 1.20 | Jasper | 1.30 | Platt | 1.30 |
| Calhoun | 1.10 | Jefferson | 1.40 | Pike | 1.40 |
| Carroll | 1.10 | Jersey | 0.90 | Pope | 1.40 |
| Cass | 1.60 | Jo Daviess | 0.80 | Pulaski | 1.10 |
| Champaign | 1.10 | Johnson | 1.10 | Putnam | 1.10 |
| Christian | 1.30 | Kane | 1.10 | Randolph | 1.00 |
| Clark | 1.10 | Kankakee | 0.90 | Richland | 1.50 |
| Clay | 1.40 | Kendall | 1.00 | Rock Island | 1.10 |
| Clinton | 1.40 | Knox | 1.40 | St. Clair | 0.90 |
| Coles | 1.10 | Lake | 1.40 | Saline | 1.40 |
| Cook | 0.90 | LaSalle | 1.00 | Sangamon | 1.40 |
| Crawford | 1.40 | Lawrence | 1.40 | Schuyler | 1.40 |
| Cumberland | 1.10 | Lee | 1.00 | Scott | 1.30 |
| DeKalb | 1.10 | Livingston | 0.90 | Shelby | 1.50 |
| DeWitt | 1.20 | Logan | 1.40 | Stark | 1.40 |
| Douglas | 1.20 | McDonough | 1.40 | Stephenson | 0.80 |
| DuPage | 0.90 | McHenry | 1.10 | Tazewell | 1.20 |
| Edgar | 1.10 | McLean | 1.10 | Union | 1.10 |
| Edwards | 1.50 | Macon | 1.40 | Vermilion | 1.10 |
| Effingham | 1.40 | Macoupin | 1.20 | Wabash | 1.50 |
| Fayette | 1.40 | Madison | 1.10 | Warren | 1.20 |
| Ford | 1.10 | Marion | 1.40 | Washington | 1.20 |
| Franklin | 1.40 | Marshall | 1.30 | Wayne | 1.60 |
| Fulton | 1.60 | Mason | 1.40 | White | 1.70 |
| Gallatin | 1.50 | Massac | 1.30 | Whiteside | 1.10 |
| Greene | 1.30 | Menard | 1.30 | Will | 1.00 |
| Grundy | 1.00 | Mercer | 1.30 | Williamson | 1.40 |
| Hamilton | 1.60 | Monroe | 0.80 | Winnebago | 0.70 |
| Hancock | 1.10 | Montgomery | 1.40 | Woodford | 1.10 |

(16) Liming Materials (Continued).

(c) One ton of by-product of lead mines with the lead separated out by the water-table method, and the sludge ground.

| <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Adams | \$1.80 | Hardin | \$1.80 | Morgan | \$1.90 |
| Alexander | 1.80 | Henderson | 1.60 | Moultrie | 1.80 |
| Bond | 2.10 | Henry | 1.70 | Ogle | 1.40 |
| Boone | 1.30 | Iroquois | 1.40 | Peoria | 2.10 |
| Brown | 2.00 | Jackson | 2.00 | Perry | 1.80 |
| Bureau | 1.70 | Jasper | 1.80 | Platt | 1.80 |
| Calhoun | 1.50 | Jefferson | 2.20 | Pike | 1.90 |
| Carroll | 1.50 | Jersey | 1.30 | Pope | 1.90 |
| Cass | 2.30 | Jo Daviess | 1.20 | Pulaski | 1.60 |
| Champaign | 1.60 | Johnson | 1.60 | Putnam | 1.60 |
| Christian | 1.80 | Kane | 1.60 | Randolph | 1.40 |
| Clark | 1.60 | Kankakee | 1.30 | Richland | 2.10 |
| Clay | 1.90 | Kendall | 1.40 | Rock Island | 1.50 |
| Clinton | 1.90 | Knox | 2.10 | St. Clair | 1.30 |
| Coles | 1.50 | Lake | 1.90 | Saline | 1.90 |
| Cook | 1.30 | LaSalle | 1.40 | Sangamon | 1.90 |
| Crawford | 1.90 | Lawrence | 2.00 | Schuyler | 1.90 |
| Cumberland | 1.60 | Lee | 1.40 | Scott | 1.80 |
| DeKalb | 1.50 | Livingston | 1.30 | Shelby | 2.10 |
| DeWitt | 1.70 | Logan | 1.90 | Stark | 2.00 |
| Douglas | 1.70 | McDonough | 1.90 | Stephenson | 1.10 |
| DuPage | 1.30 | McHenry | 1.60 | Tazewell | 1.70 |
| Edgar | 1.60 | McLean | 1.60 | Union | 1.60 |
| Edwards | 2.10 | Macon | 1.90 | Vermilion | 1.50 |
| Effingham | 2.00 | Macoupin | 1.70 | Wabash | 2.10 |
| Fayette | 2.00 | Madison | 1.60 | Warren | 1.70 |
| Ford | 1.60 | Marion | 2.00 | Washington | 1.70 |
| Franklin | 2.00 | Marshall | 1.80 | Wayne | 2.20 |
| Fulton | 2.30 | Mason | 2.00 | White | 2.30 |
| Gallatin | 2.10 | Massac | 1.80 | Whiteside | 1.50 |
| Greene | 1.80 | Menard | 1.80 | Will | 1.40 |
| Grundy | 1.40 | Mercer | 1.80 | Williamson | 2.00 |
| Hamilton | 2.30 | Monroe | 1.20 | Winnebago | 1.00 |
| Hancock | 1.60 | Montgomery | 1.90 | Woodford | 1.50 |

(16) Liming Materials (Continued)(d) One cubic yard of marl.

| <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Adams | \$0.90 | Hardin | \$0.90 | Morgan | \$0.90 |
| Alexander | 0.90 | Henderson | 0.80 | Moultrie | 0.90 |
| Bond | 0.90 | Henry | 0.80 | Ogle | 0.70 |
| Boone | 0.70 | Iroquois | 0.70 | Peoria | 0.90 |
| Brown | 0.90 | Jackson | 0.90 | Perry | 0.90 |
| Bureau | 0.80 | Jasper | 0.90 | Piatt | 0.90 |
| Calhoun | 0.70 | Jefferson | 0.90 | Pike | 0.90 |
| Carroll | 0.70 | Jersey | 0.70 | Pope | 0.90 |
| Cass | 0.90 | Jo Daviess | 0.70 | Pulaski | 0.80 |
| Champaign | 0.80 | Johnson | 0.80 | Putnam | 0.80 |
| Christian | 0.90 | Kane | 0.80 | Randolph | 0.70 |
| Clark | 0.80 | Kankakee | 0.70 | Richland | 0.90 |
| Clay | 0.90 | Kendall | 0.70 | Rock Island | 0.70 |
| Clinton | 0.90 | Knox | 0.90 | St. Clair | 0.70 |
| Coles | 0.70 | Lake | 0.90 | Saline | 0.90 |
| Cook | 0.70 | LaSalle | 0.70 | Sangamon | 0.90 |
| Crawford | 0.90 | Lawrence | 0.90 | Schuyler | 0.90 |
| Cumberland | 0.80 | Lee | 0.70 | Scott | 0.90 |
| DeKalb | 0.70 | Livingston | 0.70 | Shelby | 0.90 |
| DeWitt | 0.80 | Logan | 0.90 | Stark | 0.90 |
| Douglas | 0.80 | McDonough | 0.90 | Stephenson | 10.70 |
| DuPage | 0.70 | McHenry | 0.80 | Tazewell | 0.80 |
| Edgar | 0.80 | McLean | 0.80 | Union | 0.80 |
| Edwards | 0.90 | Macon | 0.90 | Vermilion | 0.70 |
| Effingham | 0.90 | Macoupin | 0.80 | Wabash | 0.90 |
| Fayette | 0.90 | Madison | 0.80 | Warren | 0.80 |
| Ford | 0.80 | Marion | 0.90 | Washington | 0.80 |
| Franklin | 0.90 | Marshall | 0.90 | Wayne | 0.90 |
| Fulton | 0.90 | Mason | 0.90 | White | 0.90 |
| Gallatin | 0.90 | Massac | 0.90 | Whiteside | 0.70 |
| Greene | 0.90 | Menard | 0.90 | Will | 0.70 |
| Grundy | 0.70 | Mercer | 0.90 | Williamson | 0.90 |
| Hamilton | 0.90 | Monroe | 0.70 | Winnebago | 0.70 |
| Hancock | 0.80 | Montgomery | 0.90 | Woodford | 0.70 |

(16) Liming Materials (Continued).

- (e) One ton of calcium carbide refuse lime.
\$1.40 per ton.
- (f) One ton of hydrated lime.
\$4.00 per ton.
- (g) One ton of blast furnace slag.
\$1.25 per ton.
- (h) One cubic yard of sugar beet refuse lime.
\$0.70 per cu. yd.
- (i) One cubic yard of water-softening process lime.
\$0.70 per cu. yd.
- (j) One ton of commercial burnt lime.
\$1.70 per ton.

(17) Fertilizers. Application of superphosphate, rock phosphate, or colloidal phosphate, when such material is applied (1) to old stands of biennial and perennial legumes, perennial grasses, or permanent pasture, provided the acreage on which such applications are made is not devoted to or cultivated for any other crop during the program year; (2) to new seedings of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, or permanent pasture (no credit will be given for materials furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency applied to a seeding if wheat is used as a nurse crop); and (3) to green manure crops in orchards.

- (a) Application of superphosphate.
\$5.25 per 100 lbs. of available P_2O_5 .
- (b) Application of rock phosphate or colloidal phosphate.
\$0.60 per 100 lbs.

(18) Mulching Materials. Application in commercial orchards, in vineyards, on commercial vegetable land, on potato land, or on strawberries or other small fruit, of one ton, air-dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching materials, excluding barnyard, stockyard, or stable manure.

\$4.00 per ton.

D. Conservation Materials. Any farmer who intends to participate in the Agricultural Conservation Program and who is not indebted for conservation materials furnished under a previous program may, upon his request, be furnished conservation materials in lieu of part or all of his payment.

- (1) Amount of Materials. The total value of the materials furnished to any person shall not exceed the payment which the county committee believes will be earned by such person by the performance of regular practices, minus the amount of such payment which has been assigned, and the amount of such person's indebtedness appearing in the register of indebtedness.
- (2) Kinds of Materials. A producer may be furnished more than one kind of material, provided the total value of the materials furnished is not in excess of the limitations set forth in this section.
- (3) All Materials Farms. The filing of an application for payment will not be required for any farm with respect to which the maximum payment for regular practices, without including the small payment increase, is not in excess of \$40.00, provided:
 - (a) No person who has an interest in the payment for the farm has assigned his payment or is indebted to the United States as indicated by the register of indebtedness.
 - (b) The request for materials indicates that the materials are to be furnished in lieu of all payment on the farm.
 - (c) The materials furnished are not misused.
 - (d) No claim will be made by the producer for payment for the performance of any special practice.
- (4) Deductions for Materials. Wherever materials are furnished, a deduction shall be made in an amount determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. If the producer misuses any such material, an additional deduction for the material misused, equal to the amount of the original deduction for the material, shall be made. The deduction for materials shall be made from any payment to the person who obtained the materials, but if the amount of the materials exceeds the amount of payment for the producer, the amount of the difference shall be paid by the producer to the War Food Administration.

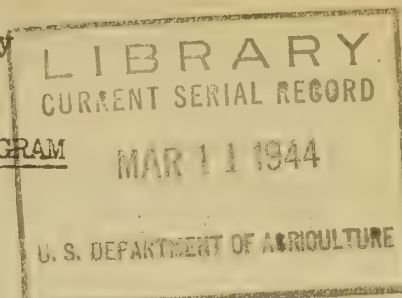
E. Definitions.

- (1) Farms. Farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:
- (a) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with work-stock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and
 - (b) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.
 - (c) A farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.
- (2) Cropland. Cropland means farm land which in 1943 was tilled or was in regular rotation, excluding any land which constitutes, or will constitute if such tillage is continued, a wind-erosion hazard to the community, and excluding also, any land in commercial orchards.
- (3) Noncrop Open Pasture Land. Noncrop open pasture land means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.
- (4) Commercial Orchards. Commercial orchards means the acreage on the farm in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards), from which the major portion of the production is normally sold.
- (5) Person. Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.
- (6) Producer. Producer means any person who as landlord, tenant, or share-cropper, participates in the operation of a farm.

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A. Production-Conservation Practice Allowance. The practice allowance is the maximum amount of payment that may be made for carrying out approved production-conservation practices on the farm.

- (1) The allowance for the following special practices shall be the extent of such practices times the approved rates: Contouring, Intertilled Crops, Contour Seeding, Establishing Contour Strip-cropping, Field Stripcropping to Control Wind Erosion, and Terracing.
- (2) The allowance for regular practices shall be the sum of the following, or \$20.00, whichever is greater.
 - (a) 50 cents times the acreage classified as cropland.
 - (b) The county rate per acre for noncrop open pasture times the acreage classified as noncrop open pasture.
 - (c) \$2.00 per acre times the acreage classified as commercial orchards.
 - (d) 50 cents per acre times the acreage classified as the normal commercial vegetable acreage for the farm.

B. Division of Practice Payments. The payment earned in carrying out production practices shall be paid to the producer who carried out such practices. If more than one producer contributes to the carrying out of practices, the payment shall be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines the producer contributed to carrying out of the practices. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each producer toward carrying out each practice on a particular acreage, assuming that each contributed equally, unless it is determined to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions were not equal.

C. Production-Conservation Practices. The practices available for 1944 are those which are most needed in order to conserve and improve soil fertility, improve pasture land, prevent wind and water erosion, promote conservation and better utilization of water, and increase the production of agricultural commodities required in the war effort. Assistance will be available through the production practice allowance for carrying out the following practices during the program year January 1, 1944, through December 31, 1944. To qualify for payment, each practice must be carried out in accordance with the specifications for that practice and be in keeping with good farming practices for the locality.

The total extent of any practice performed shall be reduced, for purposes of payment, by not less than the percentage of the total cost of the practice which the county committee determines was furnished by a State or Federal agency, excluding costs represented by materials or services furnished by the AAA, equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service, or materials or services furnished by a State or political subdivision of a State or agency thereof to another agency of the same State, or other costs designated by the Chief of the AAA.

All special practices listed under this section are designated by asterisks (**). Practices not designated as special practices will be considered as regular practices.

(1) **Contouring Intertilled Crops. Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. Credit will not be given for this practice on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. If there is danger of erosion in waterways, such waterways must be permanently established in sod. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the Contour Strip-cropping Practice.

\$1.50 per acre.

(2) **Contour Seeding. Contour seeding, by drilling, of small grain crops, sorghums, millet, and soybeans. Credit will not be given for this practice on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. If there is danger of erosion in waterways, such waterways must be permanently established in sod. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the Contour Stripcropping Practice.

\$0.50 per acre.

(3) **Establishing Contour Stripcropping. By growing alternate strips of intertilled crops with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, on the contour, provided: (1) the strips are approximately the same width; (2) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 10 rods in width; and (3) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the practice for Contouring Intertilled Crops, or for Contour Seeding. Buffer strips less than 3 rods in width may be used if necessary.

\$2.50 per acre.

(4) Maintaining Contour Stripcropping. Maintaining contour stripcropping previously established, by growing alternate strips of intertilled crops with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, on the contour, provided: (1) the strips are approximately the same width; (2) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 10 rods in width; and (3) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. When in the normal course of crop rotation it is necessary to have two adjacent strips of sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, payment will be made for the entire field. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the practice for contouring intertilled crops, or for contour seeding. Buffer strips less than 3 rods in width may be used if necessary.

\$1.00 per acre.

(5) **Field Stripcropping to Control Wind Erosion. By growing alternate strips of intertilled crops with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (1) the strips are approximately parallel and are laid out at right angles to the prevailing winds or in a continuous "S" so that winds cannot blow parallel to the rows of crops; (2) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 15 rods in width; and (3) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. Buffer strips less than 3 rods in width may be used if necessary.

\$0.75 per acre.

(6) **Standard Terraces. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided. The terraces should be constructed to conform with specifications for standard terraces for the area as recommended by the Soil Conservation Service.

\$1.00 per 100 lin. ft.

(7) Establishing Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway on any cropland where a permanent vegetative cover is necessary in a waterway channel or terrace outlet, or in cultivated orchards. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area and must be at least 10 feet in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses, and a good vegetative growth must be obtained.

\$0.75 per 1,000 sq. ft.

(8) Maintaining Sod Waterways. Maintaining an established sod waterway at least 10 feet wide in a field which is devoted to intertilled crops, by lifting the plow when the waterway is crossed, mowing, removing all loose clippings, sodding or reseeding breaks in the sod, protecting from damage by livestock, and by use of other practices necessary to maintain a good vegetative cover. No credit will be given for this practice for any waterway for which credit is given under Practice (7).

\$0.25 per 1,000 sq. ft.

(9) Seeding of Depleted Pasture on Land Designated as Noncrop Open Pasture.

(a) Seedings consisting solely of timothy, lespedeza, red top, sweet clover, or mixtures of such crops.

\$0.10 per lb.

(b) Seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes (except sweet clover), or approved pasture mixtures.

\$0.25 per lb.

Credit will be given for this practice only if lime and fertilizers are applied in accordance with good pasture management, and the acreage to be reseeded has been disked or springtoothed to prepare a good seed bed.

(10) Mowing. Mowing weeds on noncrop open pasture land a sufficient number of times during the growing season to prevent weed seed formation and improve the stand of grasses or legumes, and by carrying out such other pasture improvement practices as the county committee may require. No hay or seed crop may be taken from the acreage. Credit will not be given for more than two mowings per acre.

\$0.50 per mowing per acre.

(11) Dams for Livestock Water. With prior approval of the county committee, construction of earthen, concrete, or masonry dams and reservoirs for the purpose of providing water for livestock. Earthen dams must be constructed with minimum slopes of three to one on the upstream side and two to one on the downstream side, and must have a crown width of one foot for every foot in height of fill, but not exceeding 10 feet. Dams of 10 feet or less in height must have a minimum free board of 3 feet. Dams over 10 feet in height must have a minimum free board of 4 feet. Spillways must be of sufficient width to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

(a) For earth or other material moved for each development:

Not in excess of 2,000 cu. yds. -- \$0.15 per cu. yd.

In excess of 2,000 cu. yds. -- \$0.10 per cu. yd.

(b) For concrete or masonry. -- \$9.00 per cu. yd.

(c) For rubble masonry. -- \$6.00 per cu. yd.

(12) Go-Down Crops. Protecting the soil from wind and water erosion by the use of go-down crops, provided a good vegetative growth is obtained and the crop is not pastured or harvested for hay, grain, seed, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. This practice may be used only in commercial orchards. The following crops will qualify under this practice: Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, oats, barley, rye, and wheat, or mixtures of any of these crops.

\$1.50 per acre.

(13) Green Manure Crops. Disking or plowing under a good stand and a good growth of the following crops: Sweet clover, crimson clover, cow peas, winter vetch, or 1943 seedings of alsike or red clover. If the land is subject to erosion and the green manure is plowed down in the fall, the green manure crop must be followed by a winter cover crop.

\$1.50 per acre.

(14) Winter Cover Crops. Establishing a winter cover crop by seeding winter rye and winter legumes after a 1944 intertilled crop. The cover crop shall be seeded early enough to obtain protective cover.

\$1.50 per acre.

(15) Farm Ditches. With prior approval of the county committee, construction or cleaning out of farm ditches, including lateral and lead ditches, for which proper outlets are provided, and adequate provision is made for entrance of water into and out of the ditch. The ditch must have adequate capacity to remove the normal excess surface water. The ditches must be constructed to agree with specifications outlined by the county engineer or a Soil Conservation Service technician.

\$0.08 per cu. yd. of material moved, but
not in excess of \$3.00 per 100 lin. ft.

(16) Excavation of Ditches for Tile Drainage. With prior approval of the county committee, excavation for the purpose of installation of tile drains, provided the size of tile, outlets, and gradient meets the specifications for standard drainage procedure as recommended by the Department of Agriculture; not less than 75 percent of the area to be drained is cropland; and no part of the tile lines is to be used for any other purpose than the draining of agricultural land.

\$0.40 per rod.

(17) Harvesting Hayseed. Harvesting for seed an acreage of alfalfa, red clover, alsike clover, white clover, orchard grass, brome grass, sweet clover, and lespedeza. Credit will not be given for more than 25 acres per farm.

\$3.50 per acre.

(18) Weed Control. With prior approval of the county committee, eradication or effective control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Canadian thistle, and bindweed. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent or contiguous land.

(a) By use of sodium chlorate or other chemicals.

\$0.10 per lb.

(b) By clean tillage or mechanical burning.

\$10.00 per acre.

(19) Establishing Emergency Pastures. Growing an emergency pasture of Sudan grass, millet, or rape, on land on which a 1944 crop has been abandoned; or on land in areas where planting was delayed because of abnormal weather conditions.

\$1.00 per acre.

(20) Mulching Materials. Application in commercial orchards, in vineyards, on commercial vegetable land, on potato land, or on strawberries or other small fruit, of one ton, air-dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching materials, excluding barnyard, stockyard, or stable manure.

\$4.00 per ton.

(21) Fertilizers. Application of superphosphate, rock phosphate, or colloidal phosphate, when such material is applied (1) to old stands of biennial and perennial legumes, perennial grasses, or permanent pasture, provided the acreage on which such applications are made is not devoted to or cultivated for any other crop during the program year; (2) to new seedings of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, or permanent pasture (no credit will be given for materials furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency applied to a seeding if wheat is used as a nurse crop); and (3) to green manure crops in orchards.

(a) Application of superphosphate.

\$5.25 per 100 lbs. of available P_2O_5 .

(b) Application of rock phosphate or colloidal phosphate.

\$0.55 per 100 lbs.

(22) Liming Materials. Application of the following materials:

- (a) One ton of agricultural ground limestone containing at least 80 percent calcium carbonate equivalent, and ground sufficiently fine so that 80 percent, including all of the finer particles obtained in the grinding process, will pass through an 8-mesh sieve. The moisture content at the time of shipment must not exceed 8 percent. The specifications for calcium carbonate content and percent of material passing through an 8-mesh sieve must be such that the multiplication of these specifications will be equal to or in excess of .7200. If the ground limestone will not qualify with respect to either fineness or calcium carbonate content, or both, the county committee must require a correspondingly greater amount of material.

| <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Adams | \$1.50 | Hendricks | \$1.80 | Pike | \$2.20 |
| Allen | 1.60 | Henry | 1.90 | Porter | 1.60 |
| Bartholomew | 1.70 | Howard | 1.80 | Posey | 2.40 |
| Benton | 1.60 | Huntington | 1.30 | Pulaski | 1.70 |
| Blackford | 1.30 | Jackson | 1.90 | Putnam | 1.50 |
| Boone | 2.20 | Jasper | 1.50 | Randolph | 1.50 |
| Brown | 1.90 | Jay | 1.20 | Ripley | 1.70 |
| Carroll | 1.70 | Jefferson | 1.60 | Rush | 1.60 |
| Cass | 1.60 | Jennings | 1.60 | St. Joseph | 2.20 |
| Clark | 1.30 | Johnson | 2.40 | Scott | 1.50 |
| Clay | 1.80 | Knor | 2.20 | Shelby | 1.70 |
| Clinton | 2.00 | Kosciusko | 2.20 | Spencer | 2.10 |
| Crawford | 1.50 | Lagrange | 2.20 | Starke | 1.90 |
| Daviess | 2.40 | Lake | 1.40 | Steuben | 2.60 |
| Dearborn | 2.00 | LaPorte | 1.70 | Sullivan | 2.00 |
| Decatur | 1.60 | Lawrence | 1.70 | Switzerland | 2.00 |
| DeKalb | 2.10 | Madison | 1.80 | Tippecanoe | 2.20 |
| Delaware | 1.70 | Marion | 2.20 | Tipton | 1.80 |
| Dubois | 2.00 | Marshall | 2.40 | Union | 2.00 |
| Elkhart | 2.50 | Martin | 2.20 | Vanderburgh | 2.50 |
| Fayette | 2.10 | Miami | 1.70 | Vermillion | 2.00 |
| Floyd | 1.40 | Monroe | 1.60 | Vigo | 2.00 |
| Fountain | 2.20 | Montgomery | 2.00 | Wabash | 1.60 |
| Franklin | 1.90 | Morgan | 1.80 | Warren | 1.90 |
| Fulton | 1.80 | Newton | 1.50 | Warrick | 2.30 |
| Gibson | 2.30 | Noble | 2.20 | Washington | 1.50 |
| Grant | 1.30 | Ohio | 2.00 | Wayne | 2.00 |
| Greene | 2.10 | Orange | 1.30 | Wells | 1.10 |
| Hamilton | 2.00 | Owen | 1.60 | White | 1.50 |
| Hancock | 2.10 | Parke | 1.80 | Whitley | 1.70 |
| Harrison | 1.50 | Perry | 1.70 | | |

(22) Liming Materials (Continued).(b) One cubic yard of marl.

| <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Adams | \$0.90 | Hendricks | \$0.90 | Pike | \$0.90 |
| Allen | 0.90 | Henry | 1.20 | Porter | 1.00 |
| Bartholomew | 0.90 | Howard | 0.90 | Posey | 0.90 |
| Benton | 0.90 | Huntington | 0.90 | Pulaski | 0.90 |
| Blackford | 0.90 | Jackson | 0.90 | Putnam | 0.90 |
| Boone | 0.90 | Jasper | 1.30 | Randolph | 0.90 |
| Brown | 0.90 | Jay | 0.90 | Ripley | 0.90 |
| Carroll | 0.90 | Jefferson | 0.90 | Rush | 0.90 |
| Cass | 0.90 | Jennings | 0.90 | St. Joseph | 1.20 |
| Clark | 0.90 | Johnson | 0.90 | Scott | 0.90 |
| Clay | 0.90 | Knox | 0.90 | Shelby | 0.90 |
| Clinton | 0.90 | Kosciusko | 0.90 | Spencer | 0.90 |
| Crawford | 0.90 | Lagrange | 0.90 | Starke | 1.10 |
| Daviess | 0.90 | Lake | 0.90 | Steuben | 0.90 |
| Dearborn | 0.90 | LaPorte | 1.10 | Sullivan | 0.90 |
| Decatur | 0.90 | Lawrence | 0.90 | Switzerland | 0.90 |
| DeKalb | 1.20 | Madison | 0.90 | Tippecanoe | 1.40 |
| Delaware | 1.10 | Marion | 0.90 | Tipton | 0.90 |
| Dubois | 0.90 | Marshall | 1.10 | Union | 1.00 |
| Elkhart | 0.90 | Martin | 0.90 | Vanderburgh | 0.90 |
| Fayette | 0.90 | Miama | 0.90 | Vermillion | 0.90 |
| Floyd | 0.90 | Monroe | 0.90 | Vigo | 0.90 |
| Fountain | 1.40 | Montgomery | 1.40 | Wabash | 0.90 |
| Franklin | 0.90 | Morgan | 0.90 | Warren | 1.40 |
| Fulton | 0.90 | Newton | 0.90 | Warrick | 0.90 |
| Gibson | 0.90 | Noble | 1.00 | Washington | 0.90 |
| Grant | 0.90 | Ohio | 0.90 | Wayne | 0.90 |
| Greene | 0.90 | Orange | 0.90 | Wells | 0.90 |
| Hamilton | 0.90 | Owen | 0.90 | White | 0.90 |
| Hancock | 0.90 | Parke | 0.90 | Whitley | 0.90 |
| Harrison | 0.90 | Perry | 0.90 | | |

(c) One cubic yard of water-softening process lime.

\$0.80 per cu. yd.

(d) One ton of hydrated lime.

\$4.00 per ton.

(e) One ton of burnt lime waste.

\$1.00 per ton.

(f) One cubic yard of sugarbeet refuse lime.

\$0.70 per cu. yd.

(g) One ton of commercial burnt lime.

\$1.70 per ton.

D. Conservation Materials. Any farmer who intends to participate in the Agricultural Conservation Program and who is not indebted for conservation materials furnished under a previous program may, upon his request, be furnished conservation materials in lieu of part or all of his payment.

- (1) Amount of Materials. The total value of the materials furnished to any person shall not exceed the payment which the county committee believes will be earned by such person by the performance of regular practices, minus the amount of such payment which has been assigned, and the amount of such person's indebtedness appearing in the register of indebtedness.
- (2) Kinds of Materials. A producer may be furnished more than one kind of material, provided the total value of the materials furnished is not in excess of the limitations set forth in this section.
- (3) All Materials Farms. The filing of an application for payment will not be required for any farm with respect to which the maximum payment for regular practices, without including the small payment increase, is not in excess of \$40.00, provided:
 - (a) No person who has an interest in the payment for the farm has assigned his payment or is indebted to the United States as indicated by the register of indebtedness.
 - (b) The request for materials indicates that the materials are to be furnished in lieu of all payment on the farm.
 - (c) The materials furnished are not misused.
 - (d) No claim will be made by the producer for payment for the performance of any special practice.
- (4) Deductions for Materials. Wherever materials are furnished, a deduction shall be made in an amount determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. If the producer misuses any such material, an additional deduction for the material misused, equal to the amount of the original deduction for the material, shall be made. The deduction for materials shall be made from any payment to the person who obtained the materials, but if the amount of the materials exceeds the amount of payment for the producer, the amount of the difference shall be paid by the producer to the War Food Administration.

E. Definitions.

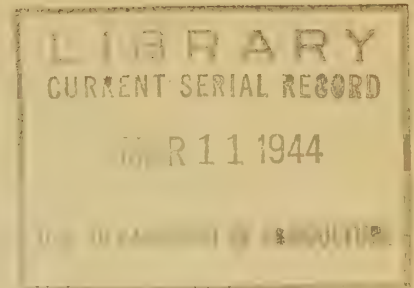
- (1) Farms. Farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:
 - (a) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with work-stock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and
 - (b) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.
 - (c) A farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.
- (2) Cropland. Cropland means farm land which in 1943 was tilled or was in regular rotation, excluding any land which constitutes, or will constitute if such tillage is continued, a wind-erosion hazard to the community, and excluding also, any land in commercial orchards.
- (3) Noncrop Open Pasture Land. Noncrop open pasture land means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.
- (4) Commercial Orchards. Commercial orchards means the acreage on the farm in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards), from which the major portion of the production is normally sold.
- (5) Normal Commercial Vegetable Acreage. The normal commercial vegetable acreage for the farm means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm, including the acreage of sweet potatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloupes, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers. The only vegetable or truck crops not included are peas or sweet corn for processing, artichokes for use other than vegetables, and Irish potatoes.
- (6) Person. Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.
- (7) Producer. Producer means any person who as landlord, tenant, or share-cropper, participates in the operation of a farm.

75 B

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
Agricultural Adjustment Agency
Washington, D. C.

1944 PRODUCTION-CONSERVATION PROGRAM

COMMITTEEMAN'S HANDBOOK



The 1944 Farm Program is designed to assist the farmers of Iowa to the fullest possible extent in making their contribution to the war effort, and in protecting their soils against damage from erosion and loss of fertility.

The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate those practices which will be approved for payment in the county in order that the farm allowance will be used most effectively to bring about increased production and conservation, or the county committee may specify for any group of farms a proportion of the farm allowance which may be earned only by carrying out certain designated practices which are badly needed.

A. Production-Conservation Practice Allowance. The practice allowance is the maximum amount of payment that may be made for carrying out approved production-conservation practices on the farm.

The allowance shall be the sum of the following:

- (a) 50 cents times the acreage classified as cropland.
- (b) 50 cents times the acreage classified as noncrop open pasture.
- (c) \$2.00 times the acreage classified as commercial orchards.

B. Division of Practice Payments. The payment earned in carrying out production practices shall be paid to the producer who carried out such practices. If more than one producer contributes to the carrying out of practices, the payment shall be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines the producer contributed to carrying out of the practices. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each producer toward carrying out each practice on a particular acreage, assuming that each contributed equally, unless it is determined to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions were not equal.

C. Production-Conservation Practices. The practices available for 1944 are those which are most needed in order to conserve and improve soil fertility, improve pasture land, prevent wind and water erosion, promote conservation and better utilization of water, and increase the production of agricultural commodities required in the war effort. Assistance will be available through the production practice allowance for carrying out the following practices during the program year January 1, 1944, through December 31, 1944. To qualify for payment, each practice must be carried out in accordance with the specifications for that practice and be in keeping with good farming practices for the locality.

The total extent of any practice performed shall be reduced, for purposes of payment, by not less than the percentage of the total cost of the practice which the county committee determines was furnished by a State or Federal agency, excluding costs represented by materials or services furnished by the AAA, equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service, or materials or services furnished by a State or political subdivision of a State or agency of the same State, or other costs designated by the Chief of the AAA.

(1) Contouring Intertilled Crops. Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. Credit will not be given for this practice on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. If there is danger of erosion in waterways, such waterways must be permanently established in sod, and buffer strips must be established if necessary. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the Contour Stripcropping Practice.

\$1.50 per acre.

(2) Contour Seeding. Contour seeding of small grain crops, sorghums, millet, and soybeans. All operations in connection with the seeding must be on the contour. Credit will not be given for this practice on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. If there is danger of erosion in waterways, such waterways must be permanently established in sod. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the Contour Stripcropping Practice.

\$0.50 per acre.

(3) Establishing Contour Stripcropping. By growing alternate strips of intertilled crops with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, on the contour, provided: (1) the strips are approximately the same width; (2) the strips are not less than one rod nor more than 20 rods in width; and (3) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the practice for Contouring Intertilled Crops, or for Contour Seeding. Buffer strips less than one rod in width may be used if necessary.

\$2.50 per acre.

(4) Maintaining Contour Stripcropping. Maintaining contour stripcropping previously established, by growing alternate strips of intertilled crops with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, on the contour, provided: (1) the strips are approximately the same width; (2) the strips are not less than one rod nor more than 20 rods in width; and (3) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. When in the normal course of crop rotation it is necessary to have two adjacent strips of sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, payment will be made for the entire field. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the practice for Contouring Intertilled Crops or for Contour Seeding. Buffer strips less than one rod in width may be used if necessary.

\$1.00 per acre.

(5) Standard and Diversion Terraces. With prior approval of the county committee, construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided. The terraces and outlets should be constructed to conform with specifications for standard terraces for the area as recommended by the Department of Agriculture.

\$1.00 per 100 lin. ft.

(6) Establishing Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway on any cropland where a permanent vegetative cover is necessary in a waterway channel or terrace outlet, or in cultivated orchards. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area and must be at least 10 feet in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses, and a good vegetative growth must be obtained.

\$0.75 per 1,000 sq. ft.

(7) Maintaining Sod Waterways. Maintaining an established sod waterway at least 10 feet wide in a field which is devoted to intertilled crops, by lifting the plow when the waterway is crossed, mowing, removing all loose clippings, sodding or reseeding breaks in the sod, protecting from damage by livestock, and by use of other practices necessary to maintain a good vegetative cover. No credit will be given for this practice for any waterway for which credit is given under Practice (6).

\$0.25 per 1,000 sq. ft.

(8) Seeding of Depleted Pasture on Land Designated as Noncrop Open Pasture.

(a) Seedings consisting solely of timothy, lespedeza, red top, sweet clover, or mixtures of such crops.

\$0.10 per lb.

(b) Seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes (except sweet clover), or approved pasture mixtures.

\$0.25 per lb.

Credit will be given for this practice only if the acreage to be reseeded has been disked or springtoothed to prepare a good seed bed.

(9) Dams for Livestock Water. With prior approval of the county committee, construction of earthen, concrete, or masonry dams and reservoirs for the purpose of providing water for livestock. Earthen dams must be constructed with minimum slopes of three to one on the upstream side and two to one on the downstream side, and must have a crown width of one foot for every foot in height of fill, but not exceeding 10 feet. Dams of 10 feet or less in height must have a minimum free board of 3 feet. Dams over 10 feet in height must have a minimum free board of 4 feet. Spillways must be of sufficient width to carry the expected overflow from the drainage are.

- (a) For earth or other material moved for each development:
Not in excess of 2,000 cu. yd. -- \$0.15 per cu. yd.
In excess of 2,000 cu. yd. -- \$0.10 per cu. yd.

(b) For concrete or masonry. -- \$9.00 per cu. yd.

(c) For rubble masonry. -- \$6.00 per cu. yd.

(10) Green Manure Crops. Disking or plowing under a good stand and a good growth of the following crops: Alsike or red clover seeded in 1943, and sweet clover. If the land is subject to erosion and the green manure is plowed down in the fall, the green manure crop must be followed by a winter cover crop.

\$1.50 per acre.

(11) Winter Cover Crops. Establishing a winter cover crop by seeding winter legumes or winter rye after a 1944 intertilled crop. The cover crop shall be seeded early enough to obtain protective cover.

\$1.50 per acre.

(12) Farm Ditches. With prior approval of the county committee, construction or cleaning out of farm ditches, including lateral and lead ditches, for which proper outlets are provided, and adequate provision is made for the entrance of water into and out of the ditches. The ditches must have adequate capacity to remove the normal excess surface water.

\$0.08 per cu. yd. of material moved, but
not in excess of \$3.00 per 100 lin. ft.

(13) Excavation of Ditches for Tile Drainage. With prior approval of the county committee, excavation for the purpose of installation of tile drains, provided the size of tile, outlets, and gradient meets the specifications for standard drainage procedure as recommended by the Department of Agriculture; not less than 75 percent of the area to be drained is cropland; and no part of the tile lines is to be used for any other purpose than the draining of agricultural land.

\$0.40 per rod.

(14) Harvesting Hayseed. Harvesting for seed an acreage of alfalfa, red clover, alsike, white clover, orchard grass, brome grass, sweet clover, and lespedeza. Credit will not be given for more than 25 acres per farm.

\$3.50 per acre.

(15) Weed Control. With prior approval of the county committee, eradication or effective control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Canadian thistle, bindweed, creeping Jenny, leafy spurge, perennial pepper grass, and perennial sow thistle. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent or contiguous land.

(a) By use of sodium chlorate or other chemicals.

\$0.10 per lb.

(b) By clean tillage or mechanical burning.

\$10.00 per acre.

(16) Mulching Materials. Application in commercial orchards, in vineyards, on commercial vegetable land, on potato land, or on strawberries or other small fruit, of one ton, air-dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching materials, excluding barnyard, stockyard, or stable manure.

\$3.00 per ton.

(17) Fertilizers. Application of superphosphate, rock phosphate, or colloidal phosphate, when such material is applied (1) to old stands of biennial and perennial legumes, perennial grasses, or permanent pasture, provided the acreage on which such applications are made is not devoted to or cultivated for any other crop during the program year; (2) to new seedings of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, or permanent pasture (no credit will be given for materials furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency applied to a seeding if wheat is used as a nurse crop); and (3) to green manure crops in orchards.

(a) Application of superphosphate.

\$5.50 per 100 lbs. of available P_2O_5 .

(b) Application of rock phosphate or colloidal phosphate.

\$0.60 per 100 lbs.

(18) Liming Materials. Application of the following materials:

- (a) One ton of ground limestone containing calcium and magnesium carbonate equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. 90 percent of the ground limestone must pass through an 8-mesh sieve, and at least 20 percent must pass through a 100-mesh sieve. If the ground limestone will not qualify with respect to either fineness or calcium carbonate content, or both, the county committee must require a correspondingly greater amount of material.

| <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Adair | \$2.10 | Floyd | \$1.70 | Monona | \$3.40 |
| Adams | 2.70 | Franklin | 1.60 | Monroe | 2.10 |
| Allamakee | 1.80 | Fremont | 2.20 | Montgomery | 3.20 |
| Appanoose | 1.70 | Greene | 2.80 | Muscatine | 1.50 |
| Audubon | 3.00 | Grundy | 1.70 | O'Brien | 3.30 |
| Benton | 1.80 | Guthrie | 2.40 | Osceola | 3.40 |
| Black Hawk | 1.50 | Hamilton | 2.30 | Page | 3.10 |
| Boone | 2.50 | Hancock | 2.10 | Palo Alto | 2.70 |
| Bremer | 1.60 | Hardin | 1.60 | Plymouth | 3.40 |
| Buchanan | 1.50 | Harrison | 3.30 | Pocahontas | 2.30 |
| Buena Vista | 2.60 | Henry | 2.10 | Polk | 2.70 |
| Butler | 1.70 | Howard | 1.50 | Pottawattamie | 3.20 |
| Calhoun | 2.70 | Humboldt | 2.30 | Poweshiek | 2.20 |
| Carroll | 2.80 | Ida | 3.00 | Ringgold | 2.40 |
| Cass | 2.60 | Iowa | 2.30 | Sac | 2.90 |
| Cedar | 1.60 | Jackson | 1.50 | Scott | 1.50 |
| Cerro Gordo | 1.70 | Jasper | 2.00 | Shelby | 3.20 |
| Cherokee | 2.90 | Jefferson | 2.10 | Sioux | 3.40 |
| Chickasaw | 1.60 | Johnson | 1.50 | Story | 2.00 |
| Clarke | 2.10 | Jones | 1.50 | Tama | 1.60 |
| Clay | 3.20 | Keokuk | 2.20 | Taylor | 3.00 |
| Clayton | 1.70 | Kossuth | 2.40 | Union | 2.40 |
| Clinton | 1.50 | Lee | 2.10 | Van Buren | 1.90 |
| Crawford | 3.20 | Linn | 1.50 | Wapello | 2.10 |
| Dallas | 2.20 | Louisa | 1.60 | Warren | 2.60 |
| Davis | 2.00 | Lucas | 2.40 | Washington | 1.70 |
| Decatur | 2.10 | Lyon | 3.40 | Wayne | 2.40 |
| Delaware | 1.50 | Madison | 1.90 | Webster | 2.40 |
| Des Moines | 1.60 | Mahaska | 2.00 | Winnebago | 2.20 |
| Dickinson | 3.30 | Marion | 1.60 | Winneshiek | 1.50 |
| Dubuque | 1.60 | Marshall | 1.70 | Woodbury | 3.40 |
| Emmet | 3.30 | Mills | 3.20 | Worth | 1.80 |
| Fayette | 1.50 | Mitchell | 1.70 | Wright | 2.70 |

(18) Liming Materials (Continued).

- (b) One ton of calcium carbide refuse lime containing at least 85 percent calcium carbonate, and testing not more than 25 percent moisture at the shipping point. A correspondingly greater amount of material must be required if the material does not meet the specifications.

\$1.90 per ton.

- (c) One ton of hydrated lime.

\$4.00 per ton.

- (d) One cubic yard of sugarbeet refuse lime.

\$0.90 per cu. yd.

- (e) One cubic yard of water-softening process lime.

\$0.90 per cu. yd.

- (f) One cubic yard of calcareous clay.

\$0.60 per cu. yd.

- (g) One ton of button dust, of which '90 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve.

\$2.00 per ton.

D. Conservation Materials. Any farmer who intends to participate in the Agricultural Conservation Program and who is not indebted for conservation materials furnished under a previous program may, upon his request, be furnished conservation materials in lieu of part or all of his payment.

- (1) Amount of Materials. The total value of the materials furnished to any person shall not exceed the payment which the county committee believes will be earned by such person, minus the amount of such payment which has been assigned and the amount of such person's indebtedness appearing in the register of indebtedness.
- (2) Kinds of Materials. A producer may be furnished more than one kind of material, provided the total value of the materials furnished is not in excess of the limitations set forth in this section.
- (3) All Materials Farms. The filing of an application for payment will not be required for any farm with respect to which the maximum payment, without including the small payment increase, is not in excess of \$40.00, provided:
- (a) No person who has an interest in the payment for the farm has assigned his payment or is indebted to the United States as indicated by the register of indebtedness.
- (b) The request for materials indicates that the materials are to be furnished in lieu of all payment on the farm.
- (c) The materials furnished are not misused.

- (4) Deductions for Materials. Wherever materials are furnished, a deduction shall be made in an amount determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. If the producer misuses any such material, an additional deduction for the material misused, equal to the amount of the original deduction for the material, shall be made. The deduction for materials shall be made from any payment to the person who obtained the materials, but if the amount of the materials exceeds the amount of payment for the producer, the amount of the difference shall be paid by the producer to the War Food Administration.

E. Definitions.

- (1) Farms. Farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:
- (a) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with work-stock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and
 - (b) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.
 - (c) A farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.
- (2) Cropland. Cropland means farm land which in 1943 was tilled or was in regular rotation, excluding any land which constitutes, or will constitute if such tillage is continued, a wind-erosion hazard to the community, and excluding also, any land in commercial orchards.
- (3) Noncrop Open Pasture Land. Noncrop open pasture land means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.
- (4) Commercial Orchards. Commercial orchards means the acreage on the farm in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards), from which the major portion of the production is normally sold.
- (5) Person. Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.
- (6) Producer. Producer means any person who as landlord, tenant, or share-cropper, participates in the operation of a farm.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
Agricultural Adjustment Agency
Washington, D. C.

1944 PRODUCTION-CONSERVATION PROGRAM

COMMITTEEMAN'S HANDBOOK

The 1944 Farm Program is designed to assist the farmers of Michigan to the fullest possible extent in making their contribution to the war effort, and in protecting their soils against damage from erosion and loss of fertility.

The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate those practices which will be approved for payment in the county in order that the farm allowance will be used most effectively to bring about increased production and conservation, or the county committee may specify for any group of farms a proportion of the farm allowance which may be earned only by carrying out certain designated practices which are badly needed.

A. Production-Conservation Practice Allowance. The practice allowance is the maximum amount of payment that may be made for carrying out approved production-conservation practices on the farm.

- (1) The allowance for the following special practices shall be the extent of such practices times the approved rates: Contouring Intertilled Crops, Contour Seeding, Establishing Contour strip-cropping, Field Stripcropping not on the Contour, and Establishing Sod Waterways.
- (2) The allowance for other practices shall be the sum of the following, or \$20.00, whichever is greater:
 - (a) 60 cents times the acreage classified as cropland.
 - (b) \$2.00 times the acreage classified as commercial orchards.

B. Division of Practice Payments. The payment earned in carrying out production practices shall be paid to the producer who carried out such practices. If more than one producer contributes to the carrying out of practices, the payment shall be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines the producer contributed to carrying out of the practices. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each producer toward carrying out each practice on a particular acreage, assuming that each contributed equally, unless it is determined to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions were not equal.

C. Production-Conservation Practices. The practices available for 1944 are those which are most needed in order to conserve and improve soil fertility, improve pasture land, prevent wind and water erosion, promote conservation and better utilization of water, and increase the production of agricultural commodities required in the war effort. Assistance will be available through the production practice allowance for carrying out the following practices during the program year January 1, 1944, through December 31, 1944. To qualify for payment, each practice must be carried out in accordance with the specifications for that practice and be in keeping with good farming practices for the locality.

The total extent of any practice performed shall be reduced, for purposes of payment, by not less than the percentage of the total cost of the practice which the county committee determines was furnished by a State or Federal agency, excluding costs represented by materials or services furnished by the AAA, equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service, or materials or services furnished by a State or political subdivision of a State or agency thereof to another agency of the same State, or other costs designated by the Chief of the AAA.

All special practices listed under this section are designated by asterisks (**). Practices not designated as special practices will be considered as regular practices.

Michigan

(1) ****Contouring Intertilled Crops.** Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. No credit will be given for this practice on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. If there is danger of erosion in waterways, such waterways must be permanently established in sod. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the Contour Strip-cropping Practice.

\$1.50 per acre.

(2) ****Contour Seeding.** Contour seeding, by drilling, of small grain crops, sorghums, millet, and soybeans. Credit will not be given for this practice on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. If there is danger of erosion in waterways, such waterways must be permanently established in sod. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the Contour Stripcropping Practice. No payment will be made for this practice unless the area is seeded to adapted legumes or grasses.

\$0.50 per acre.

(3) ****Establishing Contour Stripcropping.** By growing alternate strips of intertilled crops with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, on the contour, provided: (1) the strips are approximately the same width; (2) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 10 rods in width; and (3) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the practice for Contouring Intertilled Crops, or for Contour Seeding. Buffer strips less than 3 rods in width may be used if necessary.

\$2.50 per acre.

(4) **Maintaining Contour Stripcropping.** Maintaining contour stripcropping previously established, by growing alternate strips of intertilled crops with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, on the contour, provided: (1) the strips are approximately the same width; (2) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 10 rods in width; and (3) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. When in the normal course of crop rotation it is necessary to have two adjacent strips of sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, payment will be made for the entire field. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the practice for Contouring Intertilled crops, or for Contour Seeding. Buffer strips less than 3 rods in width may be used if necessary.

\$1.00 per acre.

(5) ****Field Stripcropping not on the Contour.** Growing alternate parallel strips of intertilled crops, sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (1) the strips are approximately the same width; (2) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 20 rods in width, and (3) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of winter cover is obtained.

\$0.75 per acre.

Michigan

(6) **Establishing Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway on any cropland where a permanent vegetative cover is necessary in a waterway channel or terrace outlet, or in cultivated orchards. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area and must be at least 10 feet in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses, and a good vegetative growth must be obtained.

\$0.75 per 1,000 sq. ft.

(7) Maintaining Sod Waterways. Maintaining an established sod waterway at least 10 feet wide in a field which is devoted to intertilled crops, by lifting the plow when the waterway is crossed, mowing, removing all loose clippings, sodding or reseeding breaks in the sod, protecting from damage by livestock, and by use of other practices necessary to maintain a good vegetative cover. No credit will be given for this practice for any waterway for which credit is given under practice (6).

\$0.25 per 1,000 sq. ft.

(8) Go-Down Crops. Protecting the soil from wind and water erosion by the use of go-down crops, provided a good vegetative growth is obtained and the crop is not pastured or harvested for hay, grain, seed, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. This practice may be used only in commercial orchards. The following crops will qualify under this practice: Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, oats, barley, rye, and wheat, or mixtures of any of these crops.

\$1.50 per acre.

(9) Green Manure Crops. Disking or plowing under a good stand and a good growth of the following crops: Sweet clover, Canadian field peas, cow peas, winter vetch, 1943 seedings of alsike or red clover, and small grains in commercial orchards. If the land is subject to erosion, and the green manure is plowed down in the fall, the green manure crop must be followed by a winter cover crop.

\$1.50 per acre.

(10) Winter Cover Crops. Establishing a winter cover crop by seeding winter legumes or fall seeded rye after a 1944 intertilled crop. The cover crop shall be seeded early enough to obtain protective cover.

\$1.50 per acre.

(11) Cover Crops (Spring Seed). Fall seeded oats, spring barley, or a mixture of these crops, following a 1944 intertilled crop.

\$0.75 per acre.

(12) Farm Ditches. With prior approval of the county committee, construction or cleaning out of farm ditches, including lateral and lead ditches, for which proper outlets are provided, and adequate provision is made for entrance of water into and out of the ditches. The ditches must have adequate capacity to remove the normal excess surface water.

\$0.08 per cu. yd. of material moved, but
not in excess of \$3.00 per 100 lin. ft.

Michigan

(13) Excavation of Ditches for Tile Drainage. With prior approval of the county committee, excavation for the purpose of installation of tile drains, provided the size of tile, outlets, and gradient meets the specifications for standard drainage procedure as recommended by the Department of Agriculture; not less than 75 percent of the area to be drained is cropland; and no part of the tile lines is to be used for any other purpose than the draining of agricultural land.

\$0.40 per rod.

(14) Harvesting Hayseed. Harvesting for seed an acreage of alfalfa, red clover, alsike clover, white clover, orchard grass, brome grass, Reed's canary grass, and sweet clover. Credit will not be given for more than 25 acres per farm.

\$3.50 per acre.

(15) Weed Control. With prior approval of the county committee, eradication or effective control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Canadian thistle, creeping Jenny, perennial sow thistle, and quack grass. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent or contiguous land.

(a) By use of sodium Chlorate or other chemicals.

\$0.10 per lb.

(b) By clean tillage or mechanical burning (except quack grass).

\$10.00 per acre.

(c) By clean tillage of quack grass.

\$5.00 per acre.

(16) Mulching Materials. Application in commercial orchards, in vineyards, on commercial vegetable land, on potato land, or on strawberries or other small fruits, of one ton, air-dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching materials, excluding barnyard, stockyard, or stable manure.

\$5.00 per ton.

(17) Fertilizers. Application of superphosphate, rock phosphate, or colloidal phosphate, when such material is applied (1) to old stands of biennial and perennial legumes, perennial grasses, or permanent pasture, provided the acreage on which such applications are made is not devoted to or cultivated for any other crop during the program year; (2) to new seedings of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, or permanent pasture (no credit will be given for materials furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency applied to a seeding if wheat is used as a nurse crop); and (3) to green manure crops in orchards.

(a) Application of superphosphate.

\$5.25 per 100 lbs. of available P₂O₅.

(b) Application of rock phosphate or colloidal phosphate.

\$0.65 per 100 lbs.

Michigan

(18) Liming Materials. Application of the following materials:

- (a) One ton of ground limestone containing calcium and magnesium carbonate equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. 90 percent of the ground limestone must pass through an 8-mesh sieve. If the ground limestone will not qualify with respect to either fineness or calcium carbonate content, or both, the county committee must require a correspondingly greater amount of material.

| <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Alcona | \$1.40 | Gratiot | \$3.00 | Missaukee | \$3.00 |
| Alger | 3.00 | Hillsdale | 2.70 | Monroe | 1.60 |
| Allegan | 2.80 | Houghton | 3.00 | Montcalm | 3.00 |
| Alpena | 1.40 | Huron | 2.80 | Montmorency | 2.00 |
| Antrim | 2.30 | Ingham | 2.50 | Muskegon | 3.00 |
| Arenac | 2.50 | Ionia | 3.00 | Newaygo | 2.80 |
| Baraga | 3.00 | Iosco | 2.00 | Oakland | 2.30 |
| Barry | 2.80 | Iron | 3.00 | Oceana | 3.00 |
| Bay | 3.00 | Isabella | 3.00 | Ogemaw | 2.50 |
| Benzie | 3.00 | Jackson | 2.40 | Ontonagon | 3.00 |
| Berrien | 2.80 | Kalamazoo | 2.80 | Osceola | 3.00 |
| Branch | 2.70 | Kalkaska | 2.30 | Oscoda | 2.00 |
| Calhoun | 2.50 | Kent | 3.00 | Otsego | 2.00 |
| Cass | 2.70 | Keweenaw | 3.00 | Ottawa | 3.00 |
| Charlevoix | 2.30 | Lake | 3.00 | Presque Isle | 1.20 |
| Cheboygan | 2.00 | Lapeer | 3.00 | Roscommon | 3.00 |
| Chippewa | 3.20 | Leelanau | 3.00 | Saginaw | 3.00 |
| Clare | 3.00 | Lenawee | 2.00 | St. Clair | 2.70 |
| Clinton | 2.80 | Livingston | 2.40 | St. Joseph | 2.70 |
| Crawford | 2.80 | Luce | 3.20 | Sanilac | 2.80 |
| Delta | 3.00 | Mackinac | 3.20 | Schoolcraft | 3.00 |
| Dickinson | 3.00 | Macomb | 2.50 | Shiawassee | 2.80 |
| Eaton | 2.80 | Manistee | 3.00 | Tuscola | 2.80 |
| Emmet | 1.70 | Marquette | 3.00 | Van Buren | 2.80 |
| Genesee | 3.00 | Mason | 3.00 | Washtenaw | 2.30 |
| Gladwin | 3.00 | Macosta | 3.00 | Wayne | 1.60 |
| Gogebio | 3.00 | Menominee | 3.00 | Wexford | 3.00 |
| Gr. Traverse | 3.20 | Midland | 3.00 | | |

Michigan

(18) Liming Materials (Continued)

- (b) One ton of calcium carbide refuse lime containing at least 85 percent of calcium carbonate, and testing not more than 25 percent moisture at the shipping point. A correspondingly greater amount of material must be required if the material does not meet the specifications.

| <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Alcona | \$1.80 | Gratiot | \$1.80 | Missaukee | \$1.80 |
| Alger | 1.80 | Hillsdale | 1.80 | Monroe | 1.80 |
| Allegan | 1.80 | Houghton | 1.80 | Montcalm | 1.80 |
| Alpena | 1.80 | Huron | 1.80 | Montmorency | 1.80 |
| Antrim | 1.80 | Ingham | 1.80 | Muskegon | 1.80 |
| Arenac | 1.80 | Ionia | 1.80 | Nawaygo | 1.80 |
| Baraga | 1.80 | Iosco | 1.80 | Oakland | 1.80 |
| Barry | 1.80 | Iron | 1.80 | Oceana | 1.80 |
| Bay | 1.80 | Isabella | 1.80 | Ogemaw | 1.80 |
| Benzie | 1.80 | Jackson | 1.80 | Ontonagon | 1.80 |
| Berrien | 1.80 | Kalamazoo | 1.80 | Osceola | 1.80 |
| Branch | 1.80 | Kalkaska | 1.80 | Oscoda | 1.80 |
| Calhoun | 1.80 | Kent | 1.80 | Otsego | 1.80 |
| Cass | 1.80 | Keweenaw | 1.80 | Ottawa | 1.80 |
| Charlevoix | 1.80 | Lake | 1.80 | Presque Isle | 1.80 |
| Cheboygan | 1.80 | Lapeer | 1.80 | Roscommon | 1.80 |
| Chippewa | 1.80 | Leelanau | 1.80 | Saginaw | 1.80 |
| Clare | 1.80 | Lenawee | 1.80 | St. Clair | 1.80 |
| Clinton | 1.80 | Livingston | 1.80 | St. Joseph | 1.80 |
| Crawford | 1.80 | Luce | 1.90 | Sanilac | 1.80 |
| Delta | 1.60 | Mackinac | 1.80 | Schoolcraft | 1.80 |
| Dickinson | 1.80 | Macomb | 1.80 | Shiawassee | 1.80 |
| Eaton | 1.80 | Manistee | 1.80 | Tuscola | 1.80 |
| Emmet | 1.80 | Marquette | 2.40 | Van Buren | 1.80 |
| Genesee | 1.80 | Mason | 1.80 | Washtenaw | 1.80 |
| Gladwin | 1.80 | Mecosta | 1.80 | Wayne | 1.80 |
| Gogebic | 1.80 | Menominee | 1.80 | Wexford | 1.80 |
| Gr. Traversel | 1.80 | Midland | 1.80 | | |

Michigan

(18) Liming Materials (Continued)

(c) One cubic yard of marl.

| <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Alcona | \$1.10 | Gratiot | \$ 0.90 | Missaukee | \$0.90 |
| Alger | 1.40 | Hillsdale | 0.90 | Monroe | 1.00 |
| Allegan | 0.90 | Houghton | 1.40 | Montcalm | 0.90 |
| Alpena | 1.00 | Huron | 1.00 | Montmorency | 0.90 |
| Antrim | 0.90 | Ingham | 1.40 | Muskegon | 0.90 |
| Arenac | 1.40 | Ionia | 1.00 | Newaygo | 0.90 |
| Baraga | 1.40 | Iosco | 1.00 | Oakland | 1.10 |
| Barry | 0.90 | Iron | 1.40 | Oceana | 0.90 |
| Bay | 1.00 | Isabella | 0.90 | Ogemaw | 0.90 |
| Benzie | 0.90 | Jackson | 1.10 | Ontonagon | 1.40 |
| Berrien | 1.10 | Kalamazoo | 0.90 | Osceola | 0.90 |
| Branch | 0.90 | Kalkaska | 0.90 | Oscoda | 1.10 |
| Calhoun | 0.90 | Kent | 1.00 | Otsego | 1.10 |
| Cass | 1.00 | Keweenaw | 1.40 | Ottawa | 0.90 |
| Charlevoix | 0.90 | Lake | 1.00 | Presque Isle | 1.00 |
| Cheboygan | 1.00 | Lapeer | 0.90 | Roscommon | 1.10 |
| Chippewa | 1.40 | Leelanau | 0.80 | Saginaw | 0.90 |
| Clare | 0.90 | Lenawee | 0.90 | St. Clair | 1.00 |
| Clinton | 0.80 | Livingston | 1.10 | St. Joseph | 0.90 |
| Crawford | 1.10 | Luce | 1.40 | Sanilac | 1.00 |
| Delta | 1.40 | Mackinac | 1.40 | Schoolcraft | 1.40 |
| Dickinson | 1.40 | Macomb | 1.00 | Shiawassee | 0.90 |
| Eaton | 1.00 | Manistee | 1.00 | Tuscola | 1.00 |
| Emmet | 1.00 | Marquette | 1.40 | Van Buren | 1.00 |
| Genesee | 0.90 | Mason | 1.00 | Washtenaw | 1.10 |
| Gladwin | 0.90 | Macosta | 0.90 | Wayne | 1.00 |
| Gogebic | 1.40 | Menominee | 1.40 | Wexford | 0.90 |
| Gr. Traverse | 0.90 | Midland | 0.90 | | |

(d) One cubic yard of sugarbeet refuse lime.

| <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Alcona | \$1.20 | Chippewa | \$1.20 | Ingham | \$1.00 |
| Alger | 1.20 | Clare | 1.20 | Ionia | 1.20 |
| Allegan | 1.20 | Clinton | 1.00 | Iosco | 1.20 |
| Alpena | 1.20 | Crawford | 1.20 | Iron | 1.20 |
| Antrim | 1.20 | Delta | 1.20 | Isabella | 1.10 |
| Arenac | 1.20 | Dickinson | 1.20 | Jackson | 1.20 |
| Baraga | 1.20 | Eaton | 1.00 | Kalamazoo | 1.20 |
| Barry | 1.20 | Emmet | 1.20 | Kalkaska | 1.20 |
| Bay | 0.80 | Genesee | 1.10 | Kent | 1.60 |
| Benzie | 1.20 | Gladwin | 1.20 | Keweenaw | 1.20 |
| Berrien | 1.20 | Gogebic | 1.20 | Lake | 1.20 |
| Branch | 1.20 | Gr. Traverse | 1.20 | Lapeer | 1.20 |
| Calhoun | 1.20 | Gratiot | 0.70 | Leelanau | 1.20 |
| Cass | 1.20 | Hillsdale | 1.20 | Lenawee | 1.20 |
| Charlevoix | 1.20 | Houghton | 1.20 | Livingston | 1.20 |
| Cheboygan | 1.20 | Huron | 1.20 | Luce | 1.20 |

(18) Liming Materials (Continued)(d) One cubic yard of sugarbeet refuse lime -- (continued)

| <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Mackinac | \$ 1.20 | Muskegon | \$ 1.20 | Saginaw | \$ 0.70 |
| Macomb | 1.20 | Newaygo | 1.20 | St. Clair | 1.20 |
| Manistee | 1.20 | Oakland | 1.20 | St. Joseph | 1.20 |
| Marquette | 1.20 | Oceana | 1.20 | Sanilac | 1.20 |
| Mason | 1.20 | Ogemaw | 1.20 | Schoolcraft | 1.20 |
| Mecosta | 1.00 | Ontonagon | 1.20 | Shiawassee | 0.90 |
| Menominee | 1.20 | Osceola | 1.20 | Tuscola | 0.90 |
| Midland | 0.90 | Oscoda | 1.20 | Van Buren | 1.20 |
| Missaukee | 1.20 | Otsego | 1.20 | Washtenaw | 1.20 |
| Monroe | 1.20 | Ottawa | 1.20 | Wayne | 1.20 |
| Montcalm | 0.80 | Presque Isle | 1.20 | Wexford | 1.20 |
| Montmorency | 1.20 | Roscommon | 1.20 | | |

(e) One cubic yard of water-softening process lime.

| <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Alcona | \$1.20 | Gratiot | \$ 0.70 | Missaukee | \$ 1.20 |
| Alger | 1.20 | Hillsdale | 1.20 | Monroe | 1.20 |
| Allegan | 1.20 | Houghton | 1.20 | Montcalm | 0.80 |
| Alpena | 1.20 | Huron | 1.20 | Montmorency | 1.20 |
| Antrim | 1.20 | Ingham | 1.00 | Muskegon | 1.20 |
| Arenac | 1.20 | Ionia | 1.20 | Newaygo | 1.20 |
| Baraga | 1.20 | Iosco | 1.20 | Oakland | 1.20 |
| Barry | 1.20 | Iron | 1.20 | Oceana | 1.20 |
| Bay | 0.80 | Isabella | 1.10 | Ogemaw | 1.20 |
| Benzie | 1.20 | Jackson | 1.20 | Ontonagon | 1.20 |
| Berrien | 1.20 | Kalamazoo | 1.20 | Osceola | 1.20 |
| Branch | 1.20 | Kalkaska | 1.20 | Oscoda | 1.20 |
| Calhoun | 1.20 | Kent | 1.60 | Otsego | 1.20 |
| Cass | 1.20 | Keweenaw | 1.20 | Ottawa | 1.20 |
| Charlevoix | 1.20 | Lake | 1.20 | Presque Isle | 1.20 |
| Cheboygan | 1.20 | Lapeer | 1.20 | Roscommon | 1.20 |
| Chippewa | 1.20 | Leelanau | 1.20 | Saginaw | 0.70 |
| Clare | 1.20 | Lenawee | 1.20 | St. Clair | 1.20 |
| Clinton | 1.00 | Livingston | 1.20 | St. Joseph | 1.20 |
| Crawford | 1.20 | Luce | 1.20 | Sanilac | 1.20 |
| Delta | 1.20 | Mackinac | 1.20 | Schoolcraft | 1.20 |
| Dickinson | 1.20 | Macomb | 1.20 | Shiawassee | 0.90 |
| Eaton | 1.00 | Manistee | 1.20 | Tuscola | 0.90 |
| Emmet | 1.20 | Marquette | 1.20 | Van Buren | 1.20 |
| Genesee | 1.10 | Mason | 1.20 | Washtenaw | 1.20 |
| Gladwin | 1.20 | Mecosta | 1.00 | Wayne | 1.20 |
| Gogebic | 1.20 | Menominee | 1.20 | Wexford | 1.20 |
| Gr. Traverse | 1.20 | Midland | 0.90 | | |

Michigan

(18) Liming Materials (Continued)

(f) One cubic yard of paper-mill refuse lime.

| <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Alcona | \$1.00 | Gratiot | \$ 1.00 | Missaukee | \$ 1.00 |
| Alger | 1.00 | Hillsdale | 1.00 | Monroe | 1.00 |
| Allegan | 1.00 | Houghton | 1.00 | Montcalm | 1.00 |
| Alpena | 1.00 | Huron | 1.00 | Montmorency | 1.00 |
| Antrim | 1.00 | Ingham | 1.00 | Muskegon | 1.10 |
| Arenac | 1.00 | Ionia | 1.00 | Newaygo | 1.00 |
| Baraga | 1.00 | Iosco | 1.00 | Oakland | 1.00 |
| Barry | 1.00 | Iron | 1.00 | Oceana | 1.00 |
| Bay | 1.00 | Isabella | 1.00 | Ogemaw | 1.00 |
| Benzie | 1.00 | Jackson | 1.00 | Ontonagon | 1.00 |
| Berrien | 1.00 | Kalamazoo | 1.00 | Osceola | 1.00 |
| Branch | 1.00 | Kalkaska | 0.90 | Oscoda | 1.00 |
| Calhoun | 1.00 | Kent | 1.00 | Otsego | 1.00 |
| Cass | 1.00 | Keweenaw | 1.00 | Ottawa | 1.10 |
| Charlevoix | 1.00 | Lake | 1.20 | Presque Isle | 1.00 |
| Cheboygan | 1.00 | Lapeer | 1.00 | Roscommon | 1.00 |
| Chippewa | 1.00 | Leelanau | 1.00 | Saginaw | 1.00 |
| Clare | 1.00 | Lenawee | 1.00 | St. Clair | 1.00 |
| Clinton | 1.00 | Livingston | 1.00 | St. Joseph | 1.00 |
| Crawford | 1.00 | Luce | 1.00 | Sanilac | 1.00 |
| Delta | 1.00 | Mackinac | 1.00 | Schoolcraft | 1.00 |
| Dickinson | 1.00 | Macomb | 1.00 | Shiawassee | 1.00 |
| Eaton | 1.00 | Manistee | 1.00 | Tuscola | 1.00 |
| Emmet | 1.00 | Marquette | 1.00 | Van Buren | 1.00 |
| Genesee | 1.00 | Mason | 1.20 | Washtenaw | 1.00 |
| Gladwin | 1.00 | Mecosta | 1.00 | Wayne | 1.00 |
| Gogebic | 1.00 | Menominee | 1.00 | Wexford | 1.00 |
| Gr.Traverse | 1.00 | Midland | 1.00 | | |

(g) One ton of hydrated lime.

\$4.00 per ton.

CUT-OVER AREA PRACTICES

The cut-over area includes the following counties: Alcona, Alger, Alpena, Antrim, Arenac, Baraga, Benzie, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Clare, Crawford, Delta, Dickinson, Emmet, Gladwin, Gogebic, Grand Traverse, Houghton, Iron, Iosco, Kalkaska, Keweenaw, Lake, Leelanau, Luce, Mackinac, Manistee, Marquette, Mason, Menominee, Midland, Missaukee, Montmorency, Mecosta, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oscoda, Otsego, Oceana, Ogemaw, Osceola, Ontonagon, Presque Isle, Roscommon, Schoolcraft, and Wexford.

Michigan

(19) Clearing Farm Land Now Unsited for Tillage, on Farms with Less than 60 Acres of Cropland. All loose stone, stumps, underbrush, and forest tree growth must be removed and hummocks leveled. No credit will be given for clearing land which is now supporting a stand of merchantable timber. Prior approval by the county committee must be obtained in all cases. However, approval must not be given where it is clear that water erosion hazards will result or where the soils of the land to be cleared are not equal to or superior to the soils now under cultivation on the farm. Land on which it appears that it would be necessary to remove stones annually in large quantities should not receive the approval of the committee. Land which must be drained before being put into cultivation must not be approved unless the county committee is assured that adequate draining facilities will be provided by the farmer before the end of the program year.

\$10.00 per acre.

(20) Improving Pastures. With prior approval of the county committee, improvement of noncrop open pasture land which the county committee determines will, when improved, be capable of carrying at least one animal unit for each two acres during a pasture season of at least 4 months. Improvement shall include uprooting and removal of shrubs, leveling hummocks, carrying out an adequate system of mowing, and removing loose stones. Payment will not be made unless sufficient liming materials, fertilizers, and seed, where needed, are applied to obtain a good stand.

\$5.00 per acre.

D. Conservation Materials. Any farmer who intends to participate in the Agricultural Conservation Program and who is not indebted for conservation materials furnished under a previous program may, upon his request, be furnished conservation materials in lieu of part or all of his payment.

- (1) Amount of Materials. The total value of the materials furnished to any person shall not exceed the payment which the county committee believes will be earned by such person by the performance of regular practices, minus the amount of such payment which has been assigned, and the amount of such person's indebtedness appearing in the register of indebtedness.
- (2) Kinds of Materials. A producer may be furnished more than one kind of material, provided the total value of the materials furnished is not in excess of the limitations set forth in this section.
- (3) All Materials Farms. The filing of an application for payment will not be required for any farm with respect to which the maximum payment for regular practices, without including the small payment increase, is not in excess of \$40.00, provided:
 - (a) No person who has an interest in the payment for the farm has assigned his payment or is indebted to the United States as indicated by the register of indebtedness.
 - (b) The request for materials indicates that the materials are to be furnished in lieu of all payment on the farm.

Michigan

- (c) The materials furnished are not misused.
- (d) No claim will be made by the producer for payment for the performance of any special practice.

- (4) Deductions for Materials. Wherever materials are furnished, a deduction shall be made in an amount determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. If the producer misuses any such material, an additional deduction for the material misused, equal to the amount of the original deduction for the material, shall be made. The deduction for materials shall be made from any payment to the person who obtained the materials, but if the amount of the materials exceeds the amount of payment for the producer, the amount of the difference shall be paid by the producer to the War Food Administration.

E. Definitions.

- (1) Farms. Farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:
 - (a) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and
 - (b) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.
 - (c) A farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.
- (2) Cropland. Cropland means farm land which in 1943 was tilled or was in regular rotation, excluding any land which constitutes, or will constitute if such tillage is continued, a wind-erosion hazard to the community, and excluding also, any land in commercial orchards.
- (3) Commercial Orchards. Commercial orchards means the acreage on the farm in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards), from which the major portion of the production is normally sold.
- (4) Person. Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.
- (5) Producer. Producer means any person who as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, participates in the operation of a farm.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
Agricultural Adjustment Agency
Washington, D. C.

1944 PRODUCTION-CONSERVATION PROGRAM

COMMITTEEMAN'S HANDBOOK

The 1944 Farm Program is designed to assist the farmers of Minnesota to the fullest possible extent in making their contribution to the war effort, and in protecting their soils against damage from erosion and loss of fertility.

The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate those practices which will be approved for payment in the county in order that the farm allowance will be used most effectively to bring about increased production and conservation, or the county committee may specify for any group of farms a proportion of the farm allowance which may be earned only by carrying out certain designated practices which are badly needed.

A. Production-Conservation Practice Allowance. The practice allowance is the maximum amount of payment that may be made for carrying out approved production-conservation practices on the farm.

- (1) The allowance for the following special practices shall be the extent of such practices times the approved rates: Contouring, Intertilled Crops, Contour Seeding, Establishing Contour Strip-cropping, Field Stripcropping to Control Water Erosion, Field Stripcropping to Control Wind Erosion, and Establishing Sod Waterways.
- (2) The allowance for regular practices shall be the sum of the following, or \$20.00, whichever is greater:
 - (a) 55 cents times the acreage classified as cropland.
 - (b) The county rate per acre for noncrop open pasture times the acreage classified as noncrop open pasture.
 - (c) 55 cents times the acreage classified as commercial orchards.

B. Division of Practice Payments. The payment earned in carrying out production practices shall be paid to the producer who carried out such practices. If more than one producer contributes to the carrying out of practices, the payment shall be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines the producer contributed to carrying out of the practices. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each producer toward carrying out each practice on a particular acreage, assuming that each contributed equally, unless it is determined to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions were not equal.

Minnesota

C. Production-Conservation Practices. The practices available for 1944 are those which are most needed in order to conserve and improve soil fertility, improve pasture land, prevent wind and water erosion, promote conservation and better utilization of water, and increase the production of agricultural commodities required in the war effort. Assistance will be available through the production practice allowance for carrying out the following practices during the program year January 1, 1944, through December 31, 1944. To qualify for payment, each practice must be carried out in accordance with the specifications for that practice and be in keeping with good farming practices for the locality.

The total extent of any practice performed shall be reduced, for purposes of payment, by not less than the percentage of the total cost of the practice which the county committee determines was furnished by a State or Federal agency, excluding costs represented by materials or services furnished by the AAA, equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service, or materials or services furnished by a State or political subdivision of a State or agency thereof to another agency of the same State, or other costs designated by the Chief of the AAA.

All special practices listed under this section are designated by asterisks(**). Practices not designated as special practices will be considered as regular practices.

Minnesota

(1) **Contouring Intertilled Crops. Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. Credit will not be given for this practice on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. If there is danger of erosion in waterways, such waterways must be permanently established in sod. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the Contour Strip-cropping Practice.

\$1.50 per acre.

(2) **Contour Seeding. Contour seeding, by drilling, of small grain crops, sorghums, millet, and soybeans. Credit will not be given for this practice on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. If there is danger of erosion in waterways, such waterways must be permanently established in sod. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the Contour Stripcropping Practice.

\$0.50 per acre.

(3) **Establishing Contour Stripcropping. By growing alternate strips of intertilled crops with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, on the contour, provided: (1) the strips are approximately the same width; (2) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 9 rods in width; and (3) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the practice for Contouring Intertilled Crops, or for Contour Seeding. Buffer strips less than 3 rods in width may be used if necessary.

\$2.50 per acre.

(4) Maintaining Contour Stripcropping. Maintaining contour stripcropping previously established, by growing alternate strips of intertilled crops with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, on the contour, provided: (1) the strips are approximately the same width; (2) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 9 rods in width; and (3) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. When in the normal course of crop rotation it is necessary to have two adjacent strips of sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, payment will be made for the entire field. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the practice for Contouring Intertilled Crops, or for Contour Seeding. Buffer strips less than 3 rods in width may be used if necessary.

\$1.00 per acre.

(5) **Field Stripcropping to Control Wind Erosion. By growing alternate strips of intertilled crops with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (1) the strips are approximately parallel and are laid out at right angles to the prevailing winds or in a continuous "S" so that winds cannot blow parallel to the rows of crops; (2) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 20 rods in width; and (3) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. Buffer strips less than 3 rods in width may be used if necessary.

\$0.75 per acre.

Minnesota

(6) **Field Stripcropping to Control Water Erosion. By growing alternate strips of intertilled crops with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (1) the strips are approximately parallel and are laid out across the general slope; (2) the strips are approximately the same width; (3) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 9 rods in width; and (4) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. Buffer strips less than 3 rods in width may be used if necessary. No credit will be given for this practice on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent.

\$0.75 per acre.

(7) Standard Terraces. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided. The terraces should be constructed to conform with specifications for standard terraces for the area as recommended by the Soil Conservation Service.

\$1.00 per 100 lin. ft.

(8) **Establishing Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway on any cropland where a permanent vegetative cover is necessary in a waterway channel or terrace outlet, or in cultivated orchards. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area and must be at least one rod in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses, and a good vegetative growth must be obtained.

\$0.75 per 1,000 sq. ft.

(9) Maintaining Sod Waterways. Maintaining an established sod waterway at least one rod wide in a field which is devoted to intertilled crops, by lifting the plow when the waterway is crossed, mowing, removing all loose clippings, sodding or reseeding breaks in the sod, protecting from damage by livestock, and by use of other practices necessary to maintain a good vegetative cover. No credit will be given for this practice for any waterway for which credit is given under practice (8).

\$0.25 per 1,000 sq. ft.

(10) Seeding of Depleted Pasture on Land Designated as Noncrop Open Pasture.

(a) Seedings consisting solely of timothy, red top, sweet clover, or a mixture of such crops.

\$0.10 per lb.

(b) Seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes (except sweet clover), or approved pasture mixtures.

\$0.25 per lb.

(11) Mowing. Mowing weeds on noncrop open pasture land a sufficient number of times during the growing season to prevent weed seed formation and improve the stand of grasses or legumes, and by carrying out such other pasture improvement practices as the county committee may require. No hay or seed crop may be taken from the acreage.

\$0.50 per mowing per acre.

Minnesota

(12) Green Manure Crops. Disking or plowing under a good stand and a good growth of the following: Alsike or red clover seeded in 1943, sweet clover, or buckwheat. If the land is subject to erosion and the green manure is plowed down in the fall, the green manure crop must be followed by a winter cover crop.

\$1.50 per acre

(13) Winter Cover Crops. Establishing a winter cover crop by seeding winter rye after a 1944 intertilled crop. The cover crop shall be seeded early enough to obtain protective cover.

\$1.50 per acre.

(14) Protected Summer Fallow. Protecting summer fallowed acreage from wind and water erosion by contour listing, pit cultivation, contour cultivation with a shovel-type implement, cultivation with a rod weeder, or any other implement approved by the county committee, incorporating stubble and straw into the soil. In approval of this practice for payment, the county committee shall consider, on the basis of fallow operations most successfully used in the area, (a) whether the cultivations were started in reasonably good time, and (b) whether the cultivations were continued through the season in a manner that prevented weed growth and secured a maximum amount of moisture conservation. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the practices for strip cropping. No credit will be given for this practice if the acreage to be summer fallowed has been burned.

\$1.25 per acre.

(15) Farm Ditches. With prior approval of the county committee, construction or cleaning out of farm ditches, including lateral and lead ditches, for which proper outlets are provided, and adequate provision is made for entrance of water into and out of the ditches. The ditches must have adequate capacity to remove the normal excess surface water.

\$0.08 per cu. yd. of material moved, but not in excess of \$3.00 per 100 lin. ft.

(16) Excavation of Ditches for Tile Drainage. With prior approval of the county committee, excavation for the purpose of installation of tile drains, provided the size of tile, outlets, and gradient meets the specifications for standard drainage procedure as recommended by the Department of Agriculture; not less than 75 percent of the area to be drained is cropland; and no part of the tile lines is to be used for any other purpose than the draining of agricultural land.

\$0.40 per rod.

(17) Harvesting Hayseed. Harvesting for seed an acreage of alfalfa, red clover, alsike, sweet clover, bromegrass, Reed's canary grass, white clover, and wheat grasses. Credit will not be given for more than 25 acres per farm.

\$3.50 per acre.

Minnesota

(18) Weed Control. With prior approval of the county committee, eradication or effective control of seriously infested plots of approved perennial noxious weeds.

In all counties, Canadian thistle, creeping Jenny, bindweed, Australian field cress, perennial sow thistle, leafy spurge, perennial pepper grass, and Russian knapweed.

Flowering catchfly will qualify only in the following counties: Becker, Beltrami, Clearwater, East Otter Tail, East Polk, Hubbard, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake of the Woods, Mahnomen, Marshall, North St. Louis, South St. Louis, Pennington, Red Lake, Roseau, and Wadena.

Hoary alyssum will qualify only in the following counties: Anoka, Becker, Beltrami, Cass, Clearwater, Douglas, East Otter Tail, West Otter Tail, East Polk, Grant, Hubbard, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake of the Woods, Mahnomen, Marshall, North St. Louis, South St. Louis, Pennington, Red Lake, Roseau, Todd, and Wadena.

Quack grass will qualify in all counties except: Becker, Big Stone, Blue Earth, Brown, Chippewa, Clay, Cottonwood, Douglas, Faribault, Grant, Jackson, Kittson, Lac qui Parle, Lincoln, Lyon, Mahnomen, Marshall, Martin, Murray, Nobles, Norman, Otter Tail, Pennington, Pipestone, Polk, Pope, Red Lake, Redwood, Rock, Roseau, Stevens, Swift, Traverse, Watonwan, Wilkin, and Yellow Medicine.

Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent or contiguous land.

(a) By use of sodium chlorate or other chemicals, (except borax)
\$0.10 per pound.

(b) By use of borax
\$0.03 per pound.

(c) By clean tillage or mechanical burning (except quack grass).
\$10.00 per acre

(d) By clean tillage or mechanical burning of quack grass.
\$5.00 per acre

(19) Mulching Materials. Application in commercial orchards, in vineyards, on commercial vegetable land, on potato land, or on strawberries or other small fruits, of one ton, air-dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching materials, excluding barnyard, stockyard, or stable manure.
\$4.00 per ton.

Minnesota

(20) Liming Materials. Application of the following materials:

- (a) One ton of ground limestone containing calcium and magnesium carbonate equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. 90 percent of the ground limestone must pass through an 8-mesh sieve. If the ground limestone will not qualify with respect to either fineness or calcium carbonate content, or both, the county committee must require a correspondingly greater amount of material.

| <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Aitkin | \$3.00 | Itasca | \$3.00 | Polk | \$3.50 |
| Anoka | 1.70 | Jackson | 3.00 | Pope | 3.00 |
| Becker | 3.50 | Kanabec | 2.50 | Ramsey | 2.00 |
| Beltrami | 3.50 | Kandiyohi | 3.00 | Red Lake | 3.50 |
| Benton | 2.50 | Kittson | 3.50 | Redwood | 3.00 |
| Big Stone | 3.00 | Koochiching | 3.50 | Renville | 3.00 |
| Blue Earth | 2.50 | Lac qui Parle | 3.00 | Rice | 1.60 |
| Brown | 3.00 | Lake | 4.00 | Rock | 3.00 |
| Carlton | 3.00 | Lake of Woods | 3.50 | Roseau | 3.50 |
| Carver | 2.00 | Le Sueur | 2.00 | Scott | 2.00 |
| Cass | 3.00 | Lincoln | 3.00 | Sherburne | 2.20 |
| Chippewa | 3.00 | Lyon | 3.00 | Sibley | 2.50 |
| Chisago | 2.00 | McLeod | 2.50 | South St. Louis | 3.50 |
| Clay | 3.50 | Mahnomen | 3.50 | Stearns | 2.50 |
| Clearwater | 3.50 | Marshall | 3.50 | Steele | 1.50 |
| Cook | 4.00 | Martin | 2.40 | Stevens | 3.00 |
| Cottonwood | 3.00 | Meeker | 3.00 | Swift | 3.00 |
| Crow Wing | 3.00 | Mille Lacs | 2.50 | Todd | 3.00 |
| Dakota | 1.70 | Morrison | 3.00 | Traverse | 3.00 |
| Dodge | 1.50 | Mower | 1.50 | Wabasha | 1.70 |
| Douglas | 3.00 | Murray | 3.00 | Wadena | 3.00 |
| Faribault | 1.80 | Nicollet | 2.50 | Waseca | 2.00 |
| Fillmore | 1.50 | Nobles | 3.00 | Washington | 1.80 |
| Freeborn | 1.60 | Norman | 3.50 | Watsonwan | 3.00 |
| Goodhue | 1.60 | North St. Louis | 4.00 | Wilkin | 3.50 |
| Grant | 3.00 | Olmsted | 1.60 | Winona | 1.70 |
| Hennepin | 2.00 | Otter Tail | 3.50 | Wright | 2.50 |
| Houston | 1.50 | Pennington | 3.50 | Yellow Medicine | 3.00 |
| Hubbard | 3.50 | Pine | 2.50 | | |
| Isanti | 2.00 | Pipestone | 3.00 | | |

Minnesota

(20) Liming Materials (Continued)

(b) One cubic yard of marl.

| <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Benton | \$1.00 | Pine | \$1.40 |
| Chisago | 0.90 | Sherburne | 1.00 |
| Crow Wing | 1.40 | Stearns | 1.20 |
| Isanti | 1.00 | Todd | 1.20 |
| Kanabec | 1.40 | Wright | 1.20 |
| Morrison | 1.20 | | |

(c) One cubic yard of water-softening process lime.

| <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Aitkin | \$1.00 | Itasca | \$1.00 | Polk | \$1.00 |
| Anoka | 0.90 | Jackson | 1.00 | Pope | 1.00 |
| Becker | 1.00 | Kanabec | 1.00 | Ramsey | 1.00 |
| Beltrami | 1.00 | Kandiyohi | 1.00 | Red Lake | 1.00 |
| Benton | 1.00 | Kittson | 1.00 | Redwood | 1.00 |
| Big Stone | 1.00 | Koochiching | 1.00 | Renville | 1.00 |
| Blue Earth | 1.00 | Lac qui Parle | 1.00 | Rice | 0.90 |
| Brown | 1.00 | Lake | 1.00 | Rock | 1.00 |
| Carlton | 1.00 | Lake of Woods | 1.00 | Roseau | 1.00 |
| Carver | 1.00 | Le Sueur | 1.00 | Scott | 1.00 |
| Cass | 1.00 | Lincoln | 1.00 | Sherburne | 1.00 |
| Chippewa | 1.00 | Lyon | 1.00 | Sibley | 1.00 |
| Chisago | 1.00 | McLeod | 1.00 | South St. Louis | 1.00 |
| Clay | 1.00 | Mahnomen | 1.00 | Stearns | 1.00 |
| Clearwater | 1.00 | Marshall | 1.00 | Steele | 0.90 |
| Cook | 1.00 | Martin | 1.00 | Stevens | 1.00 |
| Cottonwood | 1.00 | Meeker | 1.00 | Swift | 1.00 |
| Crow Wing | 1.00 | Mille Lacs | 1.00 | Todd | 1.00 |
| Dakota | 0.90 | Morrison | 1.00 | Traverse | 1.00 |
| Dodge | 0.90 | Mower | 0.90 | Wabasha | 0.90 |
| Douglas | 1.00 | Murray | 1.00 | Wadena | 1.00 |
| Faribault | 0.90 | Nicollet | 1.00 | Waseca | 1.00 |
| Fillmore | 0.90 | Nobles | 1.00 | Washington | 0.90 |
| Freeborn | 0.90 | Norman | 1.00 | Watsonwan | 1.00 |
| Goodhue | 0.90 | North St. Louis | 1.00 | Wilkin | 1.00 |
| Grant | 1.00 | Olmsted | 0.90 | Winona | 0.90 |
| Hennepin | 1.00 | Otter Tail | 1.00 | Wright | 1.00 |
| Houston | 0.90 | Pennington | 1.00 | Yellow Medicine | 1.00 |
| Hubbard | 1.00 | Pine | 1.00 | | |
| Isanti | 1.00 | Pipestone | 1.00 | | |

Minnesota

(20) Liming Materials (Continued)

(d) One cubic yard of paper-mill refuse lime.

| <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Aitkin | \$1.20 | Itasca | \$1.20 | Polk | \$1.20 |
| Anoka | 1.00 | Jackson | 1.20 | Pope | 1.20 |
| Becker | 1.20 | Kanabec | 1.20 | Ramsey | 1.20 |
| Beltrami | 1.20 | Kandiyohi | 1.20 | Red Lake | 1.20 |
| Benton | 1.20 | Kittson | 1.20 | Redwood | 1.20 |
| Big Stone | 1.20 | Koochiching | 1.20 | Renville | 1.20 |
| Blue Earth | 1.20 | Lac qui Parle | 1.20 | Rice | 1.00 |
| Brown | 1.20 | Lake | 1.20 | Rock | 1.20 |
| Carlton | 1.20 | Lake of Woods | 1.20 | Roseau | 1.20 |
| Carver | 1.20 | Le Sueur | 1.20 | Scott | 1.20 |
| Cass | 1.20 | Lincoln | 1.20 | Sherburne | 1.20 |
| Chippewa | 1.20 | Lyon | 1.20 | Sibley | 1.20 |
| Chisago | 1.20 | McLeod | 1.20 | South St. Louis | 1.20 |
| Clay | 1.20 | Mahnomen | 1.20 | Stearns | 1.20 |
| Clearwater | 1.20 | Marshall | 1.20 | Steele | 1.00 |
| Cook | 1.20 | Martin | 1.20 | Stevens | 1.20 |
| Cottonwood | 1.20 | Meeker | 1.20 | Swift | 1.20 |
| Crow Wing | 1.20 | Mille Lacs | 1.20 | Todd | 1.20 |
| Dakota | 1.00 | Morrison | 1.20 | Traverse | 1.20 |
| Dodge | 1.00 | Mower | 1.00 | Wabasha | 1.00 |
| Douglas | 1.20 | Murray | 1.20 | Wadena | 1.20 |
| Faribault | 1.00 | Nicollet | 1.20 | Waseca | 1.20 |
| Fillmore | 1.00 | Nobles | 1.20 | Washington | 1.00 |
| Freeborn | 1.00 | Norman | 1.20 | Watonwan | 1.20 |
| Goodhue | 1.00 | North St. Louis | 1.20 | Wilkin | 1.20 |
| Grant | 1.20 | Olmsted | 1.00 | Winona | 1.00 |
| Hennepin | 1.20 | Otter Tail | 1.20 | Wright | 1.20 |
| Houston | 1.00 | Pennington | 1.20 | Yellow Medicine | 1.20 |
| Hubbard | 1.20 | Pine | 1.20 | | |
| Isanti | 1.20 | Pipestone | 1.20 | | |

(e) One ton of hydrated lime.

\$4.00 per ton.

(f) One ton of eggshells.

\$1.40 per ton.

Minnesota

(21) Fertilizers. Application of superphosphate, rock phosphate, or colloidal phosphate, when such material is applied (1) to old stands of biennial and perennial legumes, perennial grasses, or permanent pasture, provided the acreage on which such applications are made is not devoted to or cultivated for any other crop during the program year; (2) to new seedings of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, or permanent pasture (no credit will be given for materials furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency applied to a seeding if wheat is used as a nurse crop); and (3) to green manure crops in orchards.

(a) Application of superphosphate.

\$5.75 per 100 lbs. of available P_2O_5 .

(b) Application of rock phosphate or colloidal phosphate.

\$0.75 per 100 lbs.

(22) Gypsum. Application of 100 pounds of gypsum containing at least 18 percent sulphur (or its equivalent).

(a) In Clearwater, Itasca, and Koochiching Counties.

\$0.70

(b) In Lake of the Woods County.

\$0.80.

(c) In all other counties.

\$0.60.

CUT-OVER AREA PRACTICES

The cut-over area includes the following counties: Aitkin, Anoka, Becker, Beltrami, Benton, Carlton, Cass, Chisago, Clearwater, Crow Wing, Douglas, East Otter Tail, East Polk, Hubbard, Isanti, Itasca, Kanabec, Koochiching, Lake, Lake of the Woods, Mahnomon, Mille Lacs, Morrison, North St. Louis, South St. Louis, Pennington, Pine, Ramsey, Red Lake, Rouseau, Sherburne, Todd, and Wadena.

(23) Clearing Farm Land Now Unsited for Tillage, on Farms with Less than 60 Acres of Cropland. All loose stone, stumps, underbrush, and forest tree growth must be removed and hummocks leveled. No credit will be given for clearing land which is now supporting a stand of merchantable timber. Prior approval by the county committee must be obtained in all cases. However, approval must not be given where it is clear that water erosion hazards will result or where the soils of the land to be cleared are not equal to or superior to the soils now under cultivation on the farm. Land on which it appears that it would be necessary to remove stones annually in large quantities should not receive the approval of the committee. Land which must be drained before being put into cultivation must not be approved unless the county committee is assured that adequate draining facilities will be provided by the farmer before the end of the program year.

\$10.00 per acre.

Minnesota

(24) Improving Pastures. With prior approval of the county committee, improvement of noncrop open pasture land which the county committee determines will, when improved, be capable of carrying at least one animal unit for each two acres during a pasture season of at least four months. Improvement shall include uprooting and removal of shrubs, leveling hummocks, carrying out an adequate system of mowing, and removing loose stones. Payment will not be made unless sufficient liming materials, fertilizers, and seed, where needed, are applied to obtain a good stand.

\$5.00 per acre.

D. Conservation Materials. Any farmer who intends to participate in the Agricultural Conservation Program and who is not indebted for conservation materials furnished under a previous program may, upon his request, be furnished conservation materials in lieu of part or all of his payment.

- (1) Amount of Materials. The total value of the materials furnished to any person shall not exceed the payment which the county committee believes will be earned by such person by the performance of regular practices, minus the amount of such payment which has been assigned, and the amount of such person's indebtedness appearing in the register of indebtedness.
- (2) Kinds of Materials. A producer may be furnished more than one kind of material, provided the total value of the materials furnished is not in excess of the limitations set forth in this section.
- (3) All Materials Farms. The filing of an application for payment will not be required for any farm with respect to which the maximum payment for regular practices, without including the small payment increase, is not in excess of \$40.00, provided:
 - (a) No person who has an interest in the payment for the farm has assigned his payment or is indebted to the United States as indicated by the register of indebtedness.
 - (b) The request for materials indicates that the materials are to be furnished in lieu of all payment on the farm.
 - (c) The materials furnished are not misused.
 - (d) No claim will be made by the producer for payment for the performance of any special practice.
- (4) Deductions for Materials. Wherever materials are furnished, a deduction shall be made in an amount determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. If the producer misuses any such material, an additional deduction for the material misused, equal to the amount of the original deduction for the material, shall be made. The deduction for materials shall be made from any payment to the person who obtained the materials, but if the amount of the materials exceeds the amount of payment for the producer, the amount of the difference shall be paid by the producer to the War Food Administration.

Minnesota

E. Definitions.

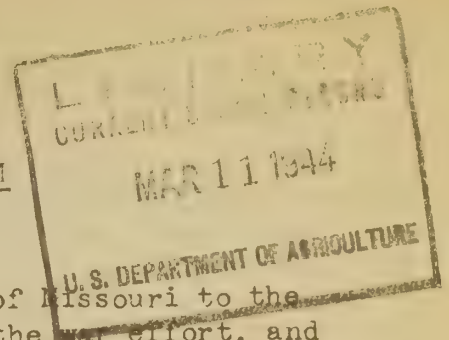
- (1) Farms. Farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:
 - (a) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with work-stock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and
 - (b) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.
 - (c) A farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.
- (2) Cropland. Cropland means farm land which in 1943 was tilled or was in regular rotation, excluding any land which constitutes, or will constitute if such tillage is continued, a wind-erosion hazard to the community, and excluding also, any land in commercial orchards.
- (3) Noncrop Open Pasture Land. Noncrop open pasture land means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.
- (4) Commercial Orchards. Commercial orchards means the acreage on the farm in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards), from which the major portion of the production is normally sold.
- (5) Person. Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.
- (6) Producer. Producer means any person who as landlord, tenant, or share-cropper, participates in the operation of a farm.

75B

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
Agricultural Adjustment Agency
Washington 25, D.C.

1944 PRODUCTION-CONSERVATION PROGRAM

COMMITTEEMAN'S HANDBOOK



The 1944 Farm Program is designed to assist the farmers of Missouri to the fullest possible extent in making their contribution to the war effort, and in protecting their soils against damage from erosion and loss of fertility.

The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate those practices which will be approved for payment in the county in order that the farm allowance will be used most effectively to bring about increased production and conservation, or the county committee may specify for any group of farms a proportion of the farm allowance which may be earned only by carrying out certain designated practices which are badly needed.

A. Production-Conservation Practice Allowance. The practice allowance is the maximum amount of payment that may be made for carrying out approved production-conservation practices on the farm.

- (1) The special practice allowance for Terracing shall be the extent of such practice times the approved rate.
- (2) The allowance for regular practices shall be the sum of the following, or \$10.00, whichever is greater.
 - (a) 60 cents times the acreage classified as cropland.
 - (b) The county rate per acre for noncrop open pasture times the acreage classified as noncrop open pasture.
 - (c) 60 cents times the acreage classified as commercial orchards.

E. Division of Practice Payments. The payment earned in carrying out production practices shall be paid to the producer who carried out such practices. If more than one producer contributes to the carrying out of practices, the payment shall be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines the producer contributed to carrying out of the practices. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each producer toward carrying out each practice on a particular acreage, assuming that each contributed equally, unless it is determined to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions were not equal.

C. Production-Conservation Practices. The practices available for 1944 are those which are most needed in order to conserve and improve soil fertility, improve pasture land, prevent wind and water erosion, promote conservation and better utilization of water, and increase the production of agricultural commodities required in the war effort. Assistance will be available through the production practice allowance for carrying out the following practices during the program year January 1, 1944, through December 31, 1944. To qualify for payment, each practice must be carried out in accordance with the

specifications for that practice and be in keeping with good farming practices for the locality.

The total extent of any practice performed shall be reduced, for purposes of payment, by not less than the percentage of the total cost of the practice which the county committee determines was furnished by a State or Federal agency, excluding costs represented by materials or services furnished by the AAA, equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service, or materials or services furnished by a State or political subdivision of a State or agency thereof to another agency of the same State, or other costs designated by the Chief of the AAA.

All special practices listed under this section are designated by asterisks(**). Practices not designated as special practices will be considered as regular practices.

(1) Contouring Intertilled Crops. Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. Credit will not be given for this practice on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. If there is danger of erosion in waterways, such waterways must be permanently established in sod. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the contour strip-cropping practice.

\$1.50 per acre.

(2) Contour Seeding. Contour seeding, by drilling, of small grain crops, sorghums, millet, and soybeans. Credit will not be given for this practice on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. If there is danger of erosion in waterways, such waterways must be permanently established in sod. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the contour strip-cropping practice.

\$0.50 per acre.

All operations in connection with the seeding should be made on the contour.

(3) **Standard and Diversion Terraces. With prior approval of the county committee, construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided. The terraces and outlets should be constructed to conform with specifications for standard terraces for the area as recommended by the Department of Agriculture.

\$1.00 per 100 lin. ft.

(4) Establishing Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway on any cropland where a permanent vegetative cover is necessary in a waterway channel or terrace outlet, or in cultivated orchards. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area and must be at least 10 feet in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses and a good vegetative growth must be obtained.

\$0.75 per 1,000 sq. ft.

(5) Maintaining Sod Waterways. Maintaining an established sod waterway at least 10 feet wide in a field which is devoted to intertilled crops, by lifting the plow when the waterway is crossed, mowing, removing all loose clippings, sodding or reseeding breaks in the sod, protecting from damage by livestock, and by use of other practices necessary to maintain a good vegetative

cover. No credit will be given for this practice for any waterway for which credit is given under Practice (4).

\$0.25 per 1,000 sq. ft.

(6) Seeding of Depleted Pasture on Land Designated as Noncrop Open Pasture. Seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes, or approved pasture mixtures. The land must be disked or springtoothed sufficiently to insure a good stand of seeding.

\$0.10 per lb.

(7) Mowing. Mowing weeds on noncrop open pasture land a sufficient number of times during the growing season to prevent weed seed formation and improve the stand of grasses or legumes, and by carrying out such other pasture improvement practices as the county committee may require. No hay or seed crop may be taken from the acreage. Credit will not be given for more than two mowings per acre.

\$0.50 per mowing per acre.

(8) Renovation of Perennial Grasses or Legumes. By diskings or springtoothings at such periods and in such a manner as to insure a thicker stand and a better growth of the grasses or legumes.

\$0.75 per acre.

(9) Dams for Livestock Water. With prior approval of the county committee, construction of earthen, concrete, or masonry dams and reservoirs for the purpose of providing water for livestock. Earthen dams must be constructed with minimum slopes of three to one on the upstream side and two to one on the downstream side, and must have a crown width of one foot for every foot in height of fill, but not exceeding 10 feet. Dams of 10 feet or less in height must have a minimum free board of 3 feet. Dams over 10 feet in height must have a minimum free board of 4 feet. Spillways must be of sufficient width to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

- (a) For earth or other material moved for each development:
 - Not in excess of 2,000 cu. yd. -- \$0.15 per cu. yd.
 - In excess of 2,000 cu. yd. -- \$0.10 per cu. yd.
- (b) For concrete or masonry. -- \$9.00 per cu. yd.
- (c) For rubble masonry. -- \$6.00 per cu. yd.

(10) Green Manure Crops. Disking or plowing under a good stand and a good growth of the following crops:

- (a) Sweet clover or crimson clover.
- (b) Red clover seeded in 1943.
- (c) Crotalaria or winter vetch.
- (d) A 1944 seeding of lespedeza, turned under in the fall and followed by a winter cover crop. The crop must not be cut for hay.

If the land is subject to erosion, and the green manure is plowed down in the fall, the green manure crop must be followed by a winter cover crop.

\$1.50 per acre.

Missouri

(11) Winter Cover Crops. Establishing a winter cover crop by seeding winter rye after a 1944 intertilled crop. The cover crop shall be seeded early enough to obtain protective cover.

\$1.50 per acre.

(12) Farm Ditches. With prior approval of the county committee, construction or cleaning out of farm ditches, including lateral and lead ditches, for which proper outlets are provided, and adequate provision is made for entrance of water into and out of the ditches. The ditches must have adequate capacity to remove the normal excess surface water.

\$0.08 per cu. yd. of material moved, but
not in excess of \$3.00 per 100 lin. ft.

(13) Excavation of Ditches for Tile Drainage. With prior approval of the county committee, excavation for the purpose of installation of tile drains, provided the size of tile, outlets, and gradient meets the specifications for standard drainage procedure as recommended by the Department of Agriculture; not less than 75 percent of the area to be drained is cropland; and no part of the tile lines is to be used for any other purpose than the draining of agricultural land.

\$0.40 per rod.

(14) Harvesting Hayseed. Harvesting for seed an acreage of alfalfa, red clover, alsike, sweet clover, crimson clover, orchard grass, and lespedeza. Credit will not be given for more than 10 acres per farm.

\$3.50 per acre.

(15) Weed Control. With prior approval of the county committee, eradication or effective control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Canadian thistle, and bindweed. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent or contiguous land.

(a) By use of sodium chlorate or other chemicals.

\$0.10 per lb.

(b) By clean tillage or mechanical burning.

\$10.00 per acre.

(16) Fertilizers. Application of superphosphate, rock phosphate, or colloidal phosphate, when such material is applied (1) to old stands of biennial and perennial legumes, perennial grasses, or permanent pasture, provided the acreage on which such applications are made is not devoted to or cultivated for any other crop during the program year; (2) to new seedings of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, or permanent pasture (no credit will be given for materials furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency applied to a seeding if wheat is used as a nurse crop); and (3) to green manure crops in orchards.

(a) Application of superphosphate.

\$5.50 per 100 lbs. of available P_2O_5 .

(b) Application of rock phosphate or colloidal phosphate.

\$0.65 per 100 lbs.

(17) Liming Materials. Application of the following materials:

- (a) One ton of ground limestone containing calcium and magnesium carbonate equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. 90 percent of the ground limestone must pass through an 8-mesh sieve. If the ground limestone will not qualify with respect to either fineness or calcium carbonate content, or both, the county committee must require a correspondingly greater amount of material.

| <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Adair | \$2.00 | Greene | \$1.40 | Ozark | \$2.00 |
| Andrew | 2.00 | Grundy | 1.80 | Pemiscot | 2.50 |
| Atchison | 2.70 | Harrison | 1.90 | Perry | 1.50 |
| Audrain | 2.20 | Henry | 1.70 | Pettis | 1.80 |
| Barry | 1.80 | Hickory | 1.60 | Phelps | 1.90 |
| Barton | 1.90 | Holt | 2.40 | Pike | 2.10 |
| Bates | 2.10 | Howard | 2.00 | Platte | 1.70 |
| Benton | 1.80 | Howell | 1.80 | Polk | 1.80 |
| Bollinger | 1.80 | Iron | 1.20 | Pulaski | 2.00 |
| Boone | 1.80 | Jackson | 1.40 | Putnam | 1.80 |
| Buchanan | 1.70 | Jasper | 1.70 | Ralls | 2.10 |
| Butler | 1.60 | Jefferson | 1.50 | Randolph | 1.80 |
| Caldwell | 1.80 | Johnson | 1.90 | Ray | 1.60 |
| Callaway | 2.00 | Knox | 2.10 | Reynolds | 1.20 |
| Camden | 2.00 | Laclede | 1.80 | Ripley | 1.90 |
| C. Girardeau | 1.50 | Lafayette | 1.90 | St. Charles | 1.60 |
| Carroll | 1.80 | Lawrence | 1.90 | St. Clair | 1.80 |
| Carter | 1.20 | Lewis | 1.80 | St. Francois | 1.20 |
| Cass | 1.80 | Lincoln | 1.80 | St. Louis | 1.50 |
| Cedar | 1.80 | Linn | 1.80 | St. Genevieve | 1.20 |
| Chariton | 1.70 | Livingston | 1.70 | Saline | 1.90 |
| Christian | 1.90 | McDonald | 1.80 | Schuyler | 2.30 |
| Clark | 2.00 | Macon | 2.20 | Scotland | 2.70 |
| Clay | 1.60 | Madison | 1.20 | Scott | 1.70 |
| Clinton | 1.70 | Maries | 1.90 | Shannon | 1.70 |
| Cole | 1.30 | Marion | 2.10 | Shelby | 2.20 |
| Cooper | 1.80 | Mercer | 1.80 | Stoddard | 1.80 |
| Crawford | 1.90 | Miller | 1.90 | Stone | 2.10 |
| Dade | 1.90 | Mississippi | 2.00 | Sullivan | 1.60 |
| Dallas | 1.70 | Moniteau | 1.50 | Taney | 2.30 |
| Daviess | 1.60 | Monroe | 2.20 | Texas | 1.80 |
| DeKalb | 1.70 | Montgomery | 2.10 | Vernon | 1.80 |
| Dent | 1.90 | Morgan | 1.70 | Warren | 1.60 |
| Douglas | 2.00 | New Madrid | 2.20 | Washington | 1.20 |
| Dunklin | 2.30 | Newton | 1.90 | Wayne | 1.20 |
| Franklin | 1.50 | Nodaway | 2.10 | Webster | 1.90 |
| Gasconade | 1.70 | Oregon | 1.70 | Worth | 2.30 |
| Gentry | 1.70 | Osage | 1.70 | Wright | 1.90 |

Missouri

(17) Liming Materials (continued)

(b) One ton of by-product of lead mines.

| <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Adair | \$1.50 | Greene | \$1.50 | Ozark | \$1.50 |
| Andrew | 1.50 | Grundy | 1.50 | Pemiscot | 1.50 |
| Atchison | 1.50 | Harrison | 1.50 | Perry | 1.10 |
| Audrain | 1.50 | Henry | 1.50 | Pettis | 1.50 |
| Barry | 1.50 | Hickory | 1.50 | Phelps | 1.50 |
| Barton | 1.50 | Holt | 1.50 | Pike | 1.50 |
| Bates | 1.50 | Howard | 1.50 | Platte | 1.50 |
| Benton | 1.50 | Howell | 1.50 | Polk | 1.50 |
| Bollinger | 1.50 | Iron | 0.90 | Pulaski | 1.50 |
| Boone | 1.50 | Jackson | 1.50 | Putnam | 1.50 |
| Buchanan | 1.50 | Jasper | 1.50 | Ralls | 1.50 |
| Butler | 1.40 | Jefferson | 1.10 | Randolph | 1.50 |
| Caldwell | 1.50 | Johnson | 1.50 | Ray | 1.50 |
| Callaway | 1.50 | Knox | 1.50 | Reynolds | 1.00 |
| Camden | 1.50 | Laclede | 1.50 | Ripley | 1.50 |
| C. Girardeau | 1.40 | Lafayette | 1.50 | St. Charles | 1.50 |
| Carroll | 1.50 | Lawrence | 1.50 | St. Clair | 1.50 |
| Carter | 1.00 | Lewis | 1.50 | St. Francois | 0.90 |
| Cass | 1.50 | Lincoln | 1.50 | St. Louis | 1.40 |
| Cedar | 1.50 | Linn | 1.50 | St. Genevieve | 0.90 |
| Chariton | 1.50 | Livingston | 1.50 | Saline | 1.50 |
| Christian | 1.50 | McDonald | 1.50 | Schuyler | 1.50 |
| Clark | 1.50 | Macon | 1.50 | Scotland | 1.50 |
| Clay | 1.50 | Madison | 1.30 | Scott | 1.50 |
| Clinton | 1.50 | Maries | 1.50 | Shannon | 1.50 |
| Cole | 1.50 | Marion | 1.50 | Shelby | 1.50 |
| Cooper | 1.50 | Mercer | 1.50 | Stoddard | 1.50 |
| Crawford | 1.50 | Miller | 1.50 | Stone | 1.50 |
| Dade | 1.50 | Mississippi | 1.50 | Sullivan | 1.50 |
| Dallas | 1.50 | Moniteau | 1.50 | Taney | 1.50 |
| Daviess | 1.50 | Monroe | 1.50 | Texas | 1.50 |
| Dekalb | 1.50 | Montgomery | 1.50 | Vernon | 1.50 |
| Dent | 1.50 | Morgan | 1.50 | Warren | 1.50 |
| Douglas | 1.50 | New Madrid | 1.50 | Washington | 1.00 |
| Dunklin | 1.50 | Newton | 1.50 | Wayne | 1.00 |
| Franklin | 1.40 | Nodaway | 1.50 | Webster | 1.50 |
| Gasconade | 1.50 | Oregon | 1.50 | Worth | 1.50 |
| Gentry | 1.50 | Osage | 1.50 | Wright | 1.50 |

(c) One ton of hydrated lime.

\$4.00 per ton.

D. Conservation Materials. Any farmer who intends to participate in the Agricultural Conservation Program and who is not indebted for conservation materials furnished under a previous program may, upon his request, be furnished conservation materials in lieu of part or all of his payment.

- (1) Amount of Materials. The total value of the materials furnished to any person shall not exceed the payment which the county committee believes will be earned by such person by the performance of regular practices, minus the amount of such payment which has been assigned, and the amount of such person's indebtedness appearing in the register of indebtedness.
- (2) Kinds of Materials. A producer may be furnished more than one kind of material, provided the total value of the materials furnished is not in excess of the limitations set forth in this section.
- (3) All Materials Farms. The filing of an application for payment will not be required for any farm with respect to which the maximum payment for regular practices, without including the small payment increase, is not in excess of \$40.00, provided:
 - (a) No person who has an interest in the payment for the farm has assigned his payment or is indebted to the United States as indicated by the register of indebtedness.
 - (b) The request for materials indicates that the materials are to be furnished in lieu of all payment on the farm.
 - (c) The materials furnished are not misused.
 - (d) No claim will be made by the producer for payment for the performance of any special practice.
- (4) Deductions for Materials. Wherever materials are furnished, a deduction shall be made in an amount determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. If the producer misuses any such material, an additional deduction for the material misused, equal to the amount of the original deduction for the material, shall be made. The deduction for materials shall be made from any payment to the person who obtained the materials, but if the amount of the materials exceeds the amount of payment for the producer, the amount of the difference shall be paid by the producer to the War Food Administration.

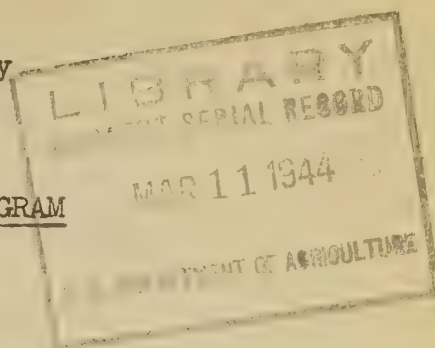
E. Definitions.

- (1) Farms. Farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:
 - (a) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with work-stock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and
 - (b) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops..
 - (c) A farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.
- (2) Cropland. Cropland means farm land which in 1943 was tilled or was in regular rotation, excluding any land which constitutes, or will constitute if such tillage is continued, a wind-erosion hazard to the community, and excluding also, any land in commercial orchards.
- (3) Noncrop Open Pasture Land. Noncrop open pasture land means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.
- (4) Commercial Orchards. Commercial orchards means the acreage on the farm in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards), from which the major portion of the production is normally sold.
- (5) Person. Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.
- (6) Producer. Producer means any person who as landlord, tenant, or share-cropper, participates in the operation of a farm.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
Agricultural Adjustment Agency
Washington, D. C.

1944 PRODUCTION-CONSERVATION PROGRAM

COMMITTEEMAN'S HANDBOOK



The 1944 Farm Program is designed to assist the farmers of Nebraska to the fullest possible extent in making their contribution to the war effort, and in protecting their soils against damage from erosion and loss of fertility.

The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate those practices which will be approved for payment in the county in order that the farm allowance will be used most effectively to bring about increased production and conservation, or the county committee may specify for any group of farms a proportion of the farm allowance which may be earned only by carrying out certain designated practices which are badly needed.

A. Production-Conservation Practice Allowance. The practice allowance is the maximum amount of payment that may be made for carrying out approved production-conservation practices on the farm.

- (1) The allowance for the special practice of Establishment or Reorganization of the Farm Irrigation System shall be an amount equal to 200 percent of the allowance determined under (2) below, plus an amount equal to any portion of the allowance under item (2) below which is not earned.
- (2) The allowance for regular practices shall be the sum of the following, or \$10.00, whichever is greater:
 - (a) 55 cents times the acreage classified as cropland.
 - (b) An amount for noncrop open pasture determined as follows:
 - (1) For farms having 2,000 acres or less of noncrop open pasture, multiply the acreage of noncrop open pasture by the larger of the county rate or 8 cents.
 - (2) For farms having over 2,000 acres of noncrop open pasture, the allowance will be the larger of \$160 or the acreage of noncrop open pasture multiplied by the county rate.
 - (c) 55 cents times the acreage classified as commercial orchards.

B. Division of Practice Payments. The payment earned in carrying out production practices shall be paid to the producer who carried out such practices. If more than one producer contributes to the carrying out of practices, the payment shall be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines the producer contributed to carrying out of the practices. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each producer toward carrying out each practice on a particular acreage, assuming that each contributed equally, unless it is determined to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions were not equal.

C. Production-Conservation Practices. The practices available for 1944 are those which are most needed in order to conserve and improve soil fertility, improve pasture land, prevent wind and water erosion, promote conservation and better utilization of water, and increase the production of agricultural commodities required in the war effort. Assistance will be available through the production practice allowance for carrying out the following practices during the program year January 1, 1944, through December 31, 1944. To qualify for payment, each practice must be carried out in accordance with the specifications for that practice and be in keeping with good farming practices for the locality.

The total extent of any practice performed shall be reduced, for purposes of payment, by not less than the percentage of the total cost of the practice which the county committee determines was furnished by a State or Federal agency, excluding costs represented by materials or services furnished by the AAA, equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service, or materials or services furnished by a State or political subdivision of a State or agency thereof to another agency of the same State, or other costs designated by the Chief of the AAA.

No payment will be made for the following practices on farms or ranching units having 640 acres or more of noncrop open pasture, unless an approved grazing management plan, which must be filed with the county committee, has been carried out on the farm or ranching unit: Dams for Livestock Water, Deferred Grazing, Development of Springs and Seeps, Wells, Construction of Fireguards, Rodent Control, Seeding of Depleted Pasture, and Mowing.

All special practices listed under this section are designated by asterisks (**). Practices not designated as special practices will be considered as regular practices.

(1) Contouring Intertilled Crops. Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. If there is danger of erosion in waterways, such waterways must be permanently established in sod. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the Contour Stripcropping Practice.

(a) On land with a slope of 1/2 to 2 percent.
\$0.50 per acre.

(b) On land with a slope of 2 percent or greater.
\$1.50 per acre.

(2) Contour Seeding. Contour seeding, by drilling, of small grain crops, sorghums, millet, and soybeans. Credit will not be given for this practice on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. If there is danger of erosion in waterways, such waterways must be permanently established in sod. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the Contour Stripcropping Practice.

\$0.50 per acre.

(3) Establishing Contour Stripcropping. By growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, on the contour, provided: (1) the strips are approximately the same width; (2) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 20 rods in width; and (3) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the practice for Contouring Intertilled Crops, or for Contour Seeding. Buffer strips less than 3 rods in width may be used if necessary.

\$2.50 per acre.

(4) Maintaining Contour Stripcropping. Maintaining contour stripcropping previously established, by growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, on the contour, provided: (1) the strips are approximately the same width; (2) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 20 rods in width; and (3) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. When in the normal course of crop rotation it is necessary to have two adjacent strips of sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, payment will be made for the entire field. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the practice for Contouring Intertilled Crops, or for Contour Seeding. Buffer strips less than 3 rods in width may be used if necessary.

\$1.00 per acre.

(5) Field Stripcropping to Control Wind Erosion. By growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (1) the strips are approximately parallel and are laid out at right angles to the prevailing winds or in a continuous "S" so that winds cannot blow parallel to the rows of crops; (2) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 20 rods in width; and (3) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. Buffer strips less than 3 rods in width may be used if necessary.

\$0.75 per acre.

(6) Standard Terraces. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided. The terraces should be constructed to conform with specifications for standard terraces for the area as recommended by the Soil Conservation Service.

\$1.00 per 100 lin. ft.

(7) Contour Listing. Solid contour listing on cropland, except when carried out on protected summer fallow acreage or as part of a seeding operation.

\$0.30 per acre.

(8) Contouring Pastures. Construction of contour furrows on noncrop open pasture land. Payment will be made only if (1) the area contoured has an average slope of less than 8 percent, (2) contour furrows are dammed sufficiently to prevent gullying; and (3) the distance between furrows does not exceed 25 feet, with the furrows proportionately closer together as the degree of slope increases.

\$0.25 per 1,000 lin. ft.

(9) Rip-Rap. Construction of rip-rap of rock or willow mats along water courses for the control of erosion of farm land.

\$0.50 per sq. yd. of surface exposed.

(10) Establishing Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway on any cropland where a permanent vegetative cover is necessary in a waterway channel or terrace outlet, or in cultivated orchards. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area and must be at least one rod in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses and a good vegetative growth must be obtained.

\$0.75 per 1,000 sq. ft.

(11) Maintaining Sod Waterways. Maintaining an established sod waterway at least one rod wide in a field which is devoted to intertilled crops, by lifting the plow when the waterway is crossed, mowing, removing all loose clippings, sodding or reseeding breaks in the sod, protecting from damage by livestock, and by use of other practices necessary to maintain a good vegetative cover. No credit will be given for this practice for any waterway for which credit is given under Practice (10).

\$0.25 per 1,000 sq. ft.

(12) Waterway Dams. Construction of dams of rock, sod, or brush in a waterway or gully.

\$0.25 per dam.

(13) Protected Summer Fallow. Protecting summer fallowed acreage from wind and water erosion by contour listing, pit cultivation, contour cultivation with a shovel-type implement, cultivation with a rod weeder, or any other implement approved by the county committee, incorporating stubble and straw into the surface soil. In approval of this practice for payment, the county committee shall consider, on the basis of fallow operations most successfully used in the area, (a) whether the cultivations were started in reasonably good time, and (b) whether the cultivations were continued through the season in a manner that prevented weed growth and secured a maximum amount of moisture conservation. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the practices for Stripcropping. No credit will be given for this practice if the acreage to be summer fallowed has been burned.

\$1.25 per acre.

(14) Seeding of Depleted Pasture on Land Designated as Noncrop Open Pasture.

- (a) Seedings consisting solely of timothy, red top, sweet clover, or a mixture of such crops.

\$0.10 per lb.

- (b) Seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes (except sweet clover), or approved pasture mixtures.

\$0.25 per lb.

(15) Mowing. Mowing weeds on noncrop open pasture land a sufficient number of times during the growing season to prevent weed seed formation and improve the stand of grasses or legumes, and by carrying out such other pasture improvement practices as the county committee may require. No hay or seed crop may be taken from the acreage.

\$0.50 per mowing per acre.

(16) Renovation of Perennial Grasses or Legumes. By disking or springtoothing at such periods and in such a manner as to insure a thicker stand and a better growth of the grasses and legumes. This operation should leave the soil in a suitable condition for partial reseeding if necessary.

\$0.50 per acre.

(17) Deferred Grazing. (Applicable only on farms or ranching units having 640 acres or more of noncrop open pasture.) Natural reseeding of range or noncrop open pasture normally grazed during the grazing season by withholding 25 percent of the noncrop open pasture on the ranch or farm from grazing for the period May 15, 1944, to August 31, 1944. The area to be kept free from grazing must be fenced, and the fence maintained sufficiently to prevent the entry of livestock. The remaining range or noncrop open pasture in the operating unit must not be pastured to such an extent that it will decrease the stand of grass or injure the forage, tree growth, or watershed.

This practice shall not be approved on grassland which is included within the same boundary with cropland. An area which does not have an available supply of stock water will not be considered normal grazing land. This practice shall not be approved on an area deferred in 1942 or 1943 unless nongrazing of such area again in 1944 would be of material benefit.

This practice shall not be approved for any operator unless he has sufficient livestock to be considered a bona fide livestock operator. If any hay is cut within the boundaries of the deferred area, there will be deducted from the deferred area the acreage on which hay is cut. The operator must submit to the county committee in writing the designation of the nongrazing area before starting the practice.

The rate of payment will be 50 percent of the practice allowance computed with respect to noncrop open pasture, except that if grazing is deferred on less than 25 percent of the noncrop open pasture, a proportionate payment will be made.

(18) Dams for Livestock Water or Erosion Control. Construction of earthen, concrete, or masonry dams and reservoirs, including enlargement of inadequate earthen structures. Earthen dams to be used for livestock water must be staked out for prior approval by the county committee before starting construction of the dam. Such a dam must then be constructed with minimum slopes of 3 to 1 on the upstream side and 2 to 1 on the downstream side, and must have a crown width of one foot for every foot in height of fill, but not exceeding 10 feet. Dams 10 feet or less in height must have a minimum free board of 3 feet. Dams over 10 feet in height must have a minimum free board of 4 feet. Spillways must be of sufficient width to carry the expected overflow for the drainage area.

Fills for the repair of broken dams constructed under previous programs should not be approved for payment in 1944. However, the county committee may require that such dams be repaired before other practices are approved for payment. Masonry dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

(a) For earth or other material moved for each development:

Not in excess of 2,000 cu. yds. -- \$0.15 per cu. yd.

In excess of 2,000 cu. yds. -- \$0.10 per cu. yd.

(b) For concrete or masonry used in the development:

-- \$9.00 per cu. yd.

(c) For rubble masonry.

-- \$6.00 per cu. yd.

(19) Harvesting Hayseed. Harvesting for seed an acreage of alfalfa, red clover, alsike clover, white clover, brome grass, wheat grasses, gamma grasses, and bluestems. Credit will not be given for more than 25 acres per farm.
\$3.50 per acre.

(20) Weed Control. With prior approval of the county committee, eradication or effective control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Canadian thistle, bindweed, leafy spurge, perennial pepper grass, and Russian knapweed. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent or contiguous land.

(a) By use of sodium chlorate or other chemicals.

\$0.10 per lb.

(b) By clean tillage or mechanical burning.

\$10.00 per acre.

(21) Go-Down Crops. Protecting the soil from wind and water erosion by the use of go-down crops, provided a good vegetative growth is obtained, and the crop is not pastured or harvested for hay, grain, seed, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land.

- (a) In commercial orchards, oats, barley, rye, annual rye grass, wheat, or mixtures of any of these crops.
\$1.50 per acre.

- (b) On land where go-down crops are necessary for the protection of adjacent cropland, Sudan grass, millet, sweet sorghums, or winter rye seeded in the fall of 1943 at the normal rate of seeding for grain.
\$1.50 per acre.

(22) Green Manure Crops. Disking, plowing under, or subsurface tilling of a good stand and a good growth of the following crops. If the land is subject to erosion and the green manure is plowed down in the fall, the green manure crop must be followed by a winter cover crop.

- (a) Sweet clover.

- (b) Alsike clover or red clover seeded in 1943.

- (c) A 1944 seeding of lespedeza turned under in the fall and followed by a winter cover crop. The crop may not be pastured or cut for hay.

\$1.50 per acre.

(23) Winter Cover Crops. Establishing a winter cover crop by seeding winter rye after a 1944 intertilled crop. The cover crop shall be seeded early enough to obtain protective cover.

\$1.50 per acre.

(24) Farm Ditches. With prior approval of the county committee, construction or cleaning out of farm ditches, including lateral and lead ditches, for which proper outlets are provided, and adequate provision is made for entrance of water into and out of the ditches. The ditches must have adequate capacity to remove the normal excess surface water.

\$0.08 per cu. yd. of material moved, but
not in excess of \$3.00 per 100 lin. ft.

(25) Excavation of Ditches for Tile Drainage. With prior approval of the county committee, excavation for the purpose of installation of tile drains, provided the size of tile, outlets, and gradient meets the specifications for standard drainage procedure as recommended by the Department of Agriculture; not less than 75 percent of the area to be drained is cropland; and no part of the tile lines is to be used for any other purpose than the draining of agricultural land. Payment is limited to tile ditches constructed for drainage of swales, wet spots, and irregular wet margins of cultivated fields.

\$0.40 per rod.

(26) **Establishment or Reorganization of the Farm Irrigation System. With prior approval of the county committee, establishment or reorganization of the farm irrigation system in accordance with a written plan.

- (a) \$0.08 per cu. yd. of earth moved in the construction or reorganization of permanent laterals, dikes, or borders.
- (b) \$0.08 per cu. yd. of earth moved in leveling cropland for irrigation, not to exceed \$5.00 per acre.

SEMI-ARID AREA PRACTICES

This area includes all of the counties in Nebraska except Burt, Cass, Dakota, Dixon, Douglas, Johnson, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee, Richardson, Sarpy, Thurston, and Washington.

(27) Listing for Erosion Control. Listing unprotected cropland at right angles to the prevailing winds, except when carried out on protected summer fallow acreage or as part of a seeding operation.

\$0.30 per acre.

(28) Spreader Ditches. Construction of ditches or dikes for the diversion and spreading of flood water on cropland, pasture land, or hay land. The gradient of the ditches must be such that there will be no erosion hazards.

\$0.08 per cu. yd. of material moved, but not in excess of \$3.00 per 100 lin. ft.

(29) Protective Cover. Leaving on the land as a protection against wind erosion, stalks of sorghums (including broom corn), and Sudan grass where it is determined by the county committee that such cover is necessary as a protection against wind erosion and the operator plans to leave such cover on the land until the spring of 1945.

\$0.35 per acre.

(30) Prevention of Wind Erosion by use of Straw or Equivalent Material.

Covering blow-outs with straw or equivalent mulching material to prevent wind erosion and to encourage revegetation.

\$1.00 per ton of material used.

(31) Wells. With prior approval of the county committee, drilling or digging wells, or deepening wells by drilling or digging, which have failed to furnish sufficient water for livestock, provided: (1) a windmill or power plant is installed, except where an adequate flow is obtained without mechanical means; (2) the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir; (3) the well is not developed at or for the use of ranch or farm headquarters. The operator must provide a well-driller's statement showing the depth of the well and dimensions of the casing. A representative of the State committee must give final approval of all well sites and water developments.

- (a) Wells (except artesian) with casings not less than 4 inches in diameter.

\$2.00 per ft.

- (b) Wells with casings less than 4 inches in diameter, or artesian wells.

\$1.00 per ft.

(32) Development of Springs and Seeps. With prior approval of the county committee, development of springs or seeps by excavation at the source, and making a supply of water available for livestock, provided: (1) that the source is protected from trampling and at least 20 cubic feet of available water storage is provided, and (2) that the total cost of the development is not less than \$20.00. The minimum payment for a single development under this practice shall be \$20.00, and the maximum payment shall be \$200.00. (This practice is applicable only where it contributes to a better distribution of livestock grazing). No payment will be made under this practice for any storage for which payment is made under the practice for Dams for Livestock Water.

- (a) Soil or gravel.

\$0.30 per cu. ft.

- (b) Rock formation.

\$0.50 per cu. ft.

(33) Fireguards. With prior approval of the county committee, establishment on noncrop open pasture of fireguards not less than 10 feet in width by plowing furrows or otherwise exposing the mineral soil. Plowing not less than 2 furrows on each side of a strip not less than 20 feet wide from which inflammable vegetation is removed will also qualify. Payment will not be made if any fireguard is used in connection with controlled burning. In Box Butte, Chase, Cherry, Custer, Dawes, Dundy, Garden, Holt, Keith, Lincoln, Merrill, Sheridan, and Sioux Counties; and in Ainsworth, Burwell, Stapleton, and Thedford Districts, fireguards may consist of two narrow strips of exposed earth, not less than four rods apart, provided the area between strips is mowed or burned.

\$0.12 per 100 lin. ft.

(34) Feed Carryover. Maintaining a supply of hay from the 1943 crop year, provided the forage is adequately protected from the weather. Legume hay must be further protected by a temporary cover.

(a) For legume hay.

\$1.00 per ton.

(b) For other hay.

\$0.50 per ton.

(35) Storage of Silage. Storing of silage from previous crop years in an approved silo.

\$1.00 per ton.

(36) Grasshopper Control. Tillage for grasshopper control and water conservation. Cultivation of cropland, roadsides, and headlands from the time of harvest to the close of the program year. Any implement which has been proved by farmer experience in the county to be effective may be used. No credit will be given for any of the usual tillage practices performed in connection with growing a crop or protecting an acreage qualifying for payment under the summer fallow practice.

\$0.60 per acre.

(37) Prairie Dog Control. Control of prairie dogs by use of poison bait. The bait must be prepared in accordance with approved formulas for the locality. If the application of poison does not effectively control the prairie dogs, follow-up treatments must be used.

\$0.10 per lb. of poison bait used.

B. Pooling of Practice Allowances. Producers in any local area, may agree in writing, with the approval of the State committee, to combine all or any part of their farm allowances, including the special practice allowance for Establishment or Reorganization of the Farm Irrigation System, for the performance of practices set forth in this section. For purposes of payment, practices carried out under an approved written pooling agreement will be regarded as having been carried out on the farms of the producers who performed the practices. Following are the practices which may be pooled:

(a) Dams for Livestock Water or Erosion Control, when the dams are used as erosion control dams.

(b) Spreader Ditches.

(c) Weed Control.

(d) Establishment or Reorganization of the Farm Irrigation System.

E. Definitions.

- (1) Farms. Farm means all adjacent or nearby farm or range land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:
 - (a) Any other adjacent or nearby farm or range land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit in producing range livestock or with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands, and
 - (b) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.
 - (c) A farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.
- (2) Cropland. Cropland means farm land which in 1943 was tilled or was in regular rotation, excluding any land which constitutes, or will constitute if such tillage is continued, a wind-erosion hazard to the community, and excluding also, any land in commercial orchards.
- (3) Noncrop Open Pasture Land. Noncrop open pasture land means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.
- (4) Commercial Orchards. Commercial orchards means the acreage on the farm in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards), from which the major portion of the production is normally sold.
- (5) Person. Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.
- (6) Producer. Producer means any person who as landlord, tenant, or share-cropper, participates in the operation of a farm.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
Agricultural Adjustment Agency
Washington 25, D.C.

1944 PRODUCTION-CONSERVATION PROGRAM

COMMITTEEMAN'S HANDBOOK

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W. F. A. SERIES

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The 1944 Farm Program is designed to assist the farmers of Ohio to the fullest possible extent in making their contribution to the war effort, and in protecting their soils against damage from erosion and loss of fertility.

The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate those practices which will be approved for payment in the county in order that the farm allowance will be used most effectively to bring about increased production and conservation, or the county committee may specify for any group of farms a proportion of the farm allowance which may be earned only by carrying out certain designated practices which are badly needed.

A. Production-Conservation Practice Allowance. The practice allowance is the maximum amount of payment that may be made for carrying out approved production-conservation practices on the farm.

(1) The allowance shall be the sum of the following, or \$15.00, whichever is greater:

- (a) 55 cents times the acreage classified as cropland.
- (b) The county rate per acre for noncrop open pasture times the acreage classified as noncrop open pasture.
- (c) \$1.00 times the acreage classified as commercial orchards.
- (d) 50 cents times the acreage classified as the normal commercial vegetable acreage for the farm.

B. Division of Practice Payments. The payment earned in carrying out production practices shall be paid to the producer who carried out such practices. If more than one producer contributes to the carrying out of practices, the payment shall be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines the producer contributed to carrying out of the practices. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each producer toward carrying out each practice on a particular acreage, assuming that each contributed equally, unless it is determined to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions were not equal.

C. Production-Conservation Practices. The practices available for 1944 are those which are most needed in order to conserve and improve soil fertility, improve pasture land, prevent wind and water erosion, promote conservation and better utilization of water, and increase the production of agricultural commodities required in the war effort. Assistance will be available through the production practice allowance for carrying out the following practices during the program year January 1, 1944, through December 31, 1944. To qualify for payment, each practice must be carried out in accordance with the specifications for that practice and be in keeping with good farming practices for the locality.

The total extent of any practice performed shall be reduced, for purposes of payment, by not less than the percentage of the total cost of the practice which the county committee determines was furnished by a State or Federal agency, excluding costs represented by materials or services furnished by the AAA, equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service, or materials or services furnished by a State or political subdivision of a State or agency of the same State, or other costs designated by the Chief of the AAA.

(1) Contouring Intertilled Crops. Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. No credit will be given for this practice on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. If there is danger of erosion in waterways, such waterways must be permanently established in sod. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the contour strip-cropping practice.

\$1.50 per acre.

(2) Contour Seeding. Contour seeding of small grain crops, sorghums, millet, and soybeans. All operations in connection with the seeding must be on the contour. No credit will be given for this practice on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. If there is danger of erosion in waterways, such waterways must be permanently established in sod. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the contour strip-cropping practice.

\$0.50 per acre.

(3) Establishing Contour Stripcropping. By growing alternate strips of intertilled crops with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, on the contour, provided: (1) the strips are approximately the same width; (2) the strips are not less than 2 rods nor more than 10 rods in width; and (3) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the practice for contouring intertilled crops, or for contour seeding. Buffer strips less than 2 rods in width may be used if necessary.

\$2.50 per acre.

(4) Maintaining Contour Stripcropping. Maintaining contour stripcropping previously established, by growing alternate strips of intertilled crops with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, on the contour, provided: (1) the strips are approximately the same width; (2) the strips are not less than 2 rods nor more than 10 rods in width; and (3) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. When in the normal course of crop rotation it is necessary to have two adjacent strips of sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, payment will be made for the entire field. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the practice for contouring intertilled crops, or for contour seeding. Buffer strips less than 2 rods in width may be used if necessary.

\$1.00 per acre.

(5) Field Stripcropping to Control Water Erosion. By growing alternate strips of intertilled crops with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (1) the strips are approximately parallel and are laid out across the general slope; (2) the strips are approximately the same width; (3) the strips are not less than 2 rods nor more than 10 rods in width; and (4) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. Buffer strips less than 2 rods in width may be used if necessary. No credit will be given for this practice on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent.

\$0.75 per acre.

(6) Standard and Diversion Terraces. With prior approval of the county committee, construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided. The terraces and outlets should be constructed to conform with specifications for standard terraces for the area as recommended by the Department of Agriculture.

\$1.00 per 100 lin. ft.

(7) Establishing Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway on any cropland where a permanent vegetative cover is necessary in a waterway channel or terrace outlet, or in cultivated orchards. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area and must be at least 10 feet in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses, and a good vegetative growth must be obtained.

\$0.75 per 1,000 sq. ft.

(8) Maintaining Sod Waterways. Maintaining an established sod waterway at least 10 feet wide in a field which is devoted to intertilled crops, by lifting the plow when the waterway is crossed, mowing, removing all loose clippings, sodding or reseeding breaks in the sod, protecting from damage by livestock, and by use of other practices necessary to maintain a good vegetative cover. No credit will be given for this practice for any waterway for which credit is given under Practice (7).

\$0.25 per 1,000 sq. ft.

(9) Rip-Rap. With prior approval of the county committee, construction of rip-rap of rock or willow mats along water courses for the control of erosion of farmland.

\$0.50 per sq. yd. of exposed surface.

(10) Seeding of Depleted Pasture on Land Designated as Noncrop Open Pasture.

(a) Seedings of lespedeza.

\$0.10 per lb.

(b) Seedings of Ladino, Southern grown white clover, or a mixture of these seeds, including Blue Grass. No payment will be made unless the land has been limed as needed in the past three years and fertilized in the last two years.

\$0.20 per lb.

(c) Seedings of biennial and perennial legumes and perennial grasses, excluding for payment sweet clover, timothy, and red top. The mixture must contain at least 4 pounds of alfalfa seed per acre. The mixture should contain timothy or other grasses.

\$0.25 per lb.

(d) Seedings of a mixture of biennial and perennial legumes and perennial grasses, including timothy, sweet clover, and red top.

\$0.15 per lb.

Limestone and fertilizers must be applied as needed. The land must be disked or springtoothed sufficiently to prepare a good seed bed.

(11) Mowing. Mowing weeds on noncrop open pasture land a sufficient number of times during the growing season to prevent weed seed formation and improve the stand of grasses or legumes, and by carrying out such other pasture improvement practices as the county committee may require. No hay or seed crop may be taken from the acreage.

\$0.50 per mowing per acre.

(12) Renovation of Perennial Grasses or Legumes on Land Designated as Noncrop Open Pasture. By diskings or springtoothings at such periods and in such a manner as to insure a thicker stand and a better growth of the newly seeded grasses or legumes. Credit will be given only if used in connection with the practice for seeding of depleted noncrop open pasture land.

\$0.75 per acre.

(13) Dams for Livestock Water. With prior approval of the county committee, construction of earthen, concrete, or masonry dams and reservoirs for the purpose of providing water for livestock. Earthen dams must be constructed with minimum slopes of three to one on the upstream side and two to one on the downstream side, and must have a crown width of one foot for every foot in height of fill, but not exceeding 10 feet. Dams of 10 feet or less in height must have a minimum free board of 3 feet. Dams over 10 feet in height must have a minimum free board of 4 feet. Spillways must be of sufficient width to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

(a) For earth or other material moved for each development:

Not in excess of 2,000 cu. yd. -- \$0.15 per cu. yd.

In excess of 2,000 cu. yd. -- \$0.10 per cu. yd.

(b) For concrete or masonry. -- \$9.00 per cu. yd.

(c) For rubble masonry. -- \$6.00 per cu. yd.

(14) Green Manure Crops. Disking or plowing under a good stand and a good growth of the following: Sweet clover, crimson clover, winter vetch, and rye grass. If the land is subject to erosion and the green manure is plowed down in the fall, the green manure crop must be followed by a winter crop. These crops should be plowed down in the spring.

\$1.50 per acre.

(15) Winter Cover Crops. Establishing a winter cover crop by seeding winter legumes, winter rye, winter barley, and rye grass, after a 1944 intertilled crop. The cover crop shall be seeded early enough to obtain protective cover.

\$1.50 per acre.

(16) Farm Ditches. With prior approval of the county committee, construction or cleaning out of farm ditches, including lateral and lead ditches, for which proper outlets are provided, and adequate provision is made for entrance of water into and out of the ditches. The ditches must have adequate capacity to remove the normal excess surface water.

\$0.08 per cu. yd. of material moved, but
not in excess of \$3.00 per 100 lin. ft.

(17) Excavation of Ditches for Tile Drainage. With prior approval of the county committee, excavation for the purpose of installation of tile drains, provided the size of tile, outlets, and gradient meets the specifications for standard drainage procedure as recommended by the Department of Agriculture; not less than 75 percent of the area to be drained is cropland; and no part of the tile lines is to be used for any other purpose than the draining of agricultural land.

\$0.40 per rod.

(18) Harvesting Hayseed. Harvesting for seed an acreage of alfalfa, red clover, alsike, white clover, orchard grass, brome grass, sweet clover, and lespedeza. Credit will not be given for more than 25 acres per farm.

\$3.50 per acre.

(19) Weed Control. With prior approval of the county committee, eradication or effective control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Canadian thistle, and bindweed. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent or contiguous land.

(a) By use of sodium chlorate or other chemicals.

\$0.10 per lb.

(b) By clean tillage or mechanical burning.

\$10.00 per acre.

(20) Mulching Materials. Application in commercial orchards, in vineyards, on commercial vegetable land, on potato land, or on strawberries or other small fruit, of one ton, air-dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching materials, excluding barnyard, stockyard, or stable manure.

\$4.00 per ton.

(21) Fertilizers. Application of superphosphate, rock phosphate, or colloidal phosphate, when such material is applied (1) to old stands of biennial and perennial legumes, perennial grasses, or permanent pasture, provided the acreage on which such applications are made is not devoted to or cultivated for any other crop during the program year; (2) to new seedings of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, or permanent pasture (no credit will be given for materials furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency applied to a seeding if wheat is used as a nurse crop); and (3) to green manure crops in orchards.

(a) Application of superphosphate.

\$4.75 per 100 lbs. of available P_2O_5 .

(b) Application of rock phosphate or colloidal phosphate.

\$0.60 per 100 lbs.

(22) Liming Materials. Application of the following materials:

- (a) One ton of ground limestone containing calcium and magnesium carbonate equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. 80 percent of the ground limestone must pass through an 8-mesh sieve, and at least 20 percent must pass through a 100-mesh sieve. If the ground limestone will not qualify with respect to either fineness or calcium carbonate content, or both, the county committee must require a correspondingly greater amount of material.

| <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Adams | \$2.10 | Hamilton | \$1.60 | Noble | \$2.20 |
| Allen | 1.30 | Hancock | 1.40 | Ottawa | 0.90 |
| Ashland | 2.30 | Hardin | 1.40 | Paulding | 1.50 |
| Ashtabula | 2.90 | Harrison | 2.80 | Perry | 2.00 |
| Athens | 2.40 | Henry | 1.40 | Pickaway | 2.10 |
| Auglaize | 1.70 | Highland | 1.50 | Pike | 2.10 |
| Belmont | 2.90 | Hocking | 2.40 | Portage | 2.50 |
| Brown | 2.20 | Holmes | 2.30 | Preble | 2.10 |
| Butler | 2.50 | Huron | 1.60 | Putnam | 1.40 |
| Carroll | 2.80 | Jackson | 2.30 | Richland | 2.10 |
| Champaign | 1.80 | Jefferson | 3.00 | Ross | 2.10 |
| Clark | 2.40 | Knox | 2.20 | Sandusky | 1.40 |
| Clermont | 1.60 | Lake | 2.60 | Scioto | 2.20 |
| Clinton | 1.90 | Lawrence | 2.10 | Seneca | 1.40 |
| Columbiana | 2.50 | Licking | 2.20 | Shelby | 2.20 |
| Coshocton | 2.60 | Logan | 1.40 | Stark | 2.40 |
| Crawford | 1.50 | Lorain | 1.60 | Summit | 2.20 |
| Cuyahoga | 2.50 | Lucas | 1.50 | Trumbull | 2.70 |
| Darke | 1.90 | Madison | 1.70 | Tuscarawas | 2.50 |
| Defiance | 2.00 | Mahoning | 2.40 | Union | 1.40 |
| Delaware | 1.30 | Marion | 1.40 | Van Wert | 1.40 |
| Erie | 1.40 | Medina | 2.20 | Vinton | 2.10 |
| Fairfield | 2.10 | Meigs | 2.80 | Warren | 2.20 |
| Fayette | 1.70 | Mercer | 1.40 | Washington | 2.70 |
| Franklin | 1.60 | Miami | 2.10 | Wayne | 2.40 |
| Fulton | 1.70 | Monroe | 2.90 | Williams | 2.40 |
| Gallia | 2.40 | Montgomery | 2.10 | Wood | 1.40 |
| Geauga | 2.80 | Morgan | 2.40 | Wyandot | 1.40 |
| Greene | 2.20 | Morrow | 1.60 | | |
| Guernsey | 2.50 | Muskingum | 2.00 | | |

(22) Liming Materials (Continued)

- (b) One ton of No. 2 limestone containing calcium and magnesium carbonate equivalent to not less than 60 percent of calcium carbonate.

| <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Adams | \$1.40 | Hamilton | \$ 1.10 | Muskingum | \$ 1.40 |
| Allen | 0.90 | Hancock | 1.00 | Noble | 1.50 |
| Ashland | 1.60 | Hardin | 1.00 | Ottawa | 0.60 |
| Ashtabula | 2.00 | Harrison | 1.90 | Paulding | 1.00 |
| Athens | 1.60 | Henry | 1.00 | Perry | 1.40 |
| Auglaize | 1.10 | Highland | 1.00 | Pickaway | 1.40 |
| Belmont | 2.00 | Hocking | 1.60 | Pike | 1.40 |
| Brown | 1.50 | Holmes | 1.60 | Portage | 1.70 |
| Butler | 1.70 | Huron | 1.10 | Preble | 1.40 |
| Carroll | 1.90 | Jackson | 1.60 | Putnam | 1.00 |
| Champaign | 1.10 | Jefferson | 2.00 | Richland | 1.40 |
| Clark | 1.60 | Knox | 1.50 | Ross | 1.40 |
| Clermont | 1.10 | Lake | 1.80 | Sandusky | 1.00 |
| Clinton | 1.30 | Lawrence | 1.40 | Scioto | 1.50 |
| Columbiana | 1.70 | Licking | 1.50 | Seneca | 1.00 |
| Coshocton | 1.80 | Logan | 1.00 | Shelby | 1.50 |
| Crawford | 1.00 | Lorain | 1.10 | Stark | 1.60 |
| Cuyahoga | 1.70 | Lucas | 1.00 | Summit | 1.50 |
| Darke | 1.30 | Madison | 1.10 | Trumbull | 1.80 |
| Defiance | 1.40 | Mahoning | 1.60 | Tuscarawas | 1.70 |
| Delaware | 0.90 | Marion | 1.00 | Union | 1.00 |
| Erie | 1.00 | Medina | 1.50 | Van Wert | 1.00 |
| Fairfield | 1.40 | Meigs | 1.90 | Vinton | 1.40 |
| Fayette | 1.10 | Mercer | 1.00 | Warren | 1.50 |
| Franklin | 1.10 | Miami | 1.40 | Washington | 1.80 |
| Fulton | 1.10 | Monroe | 2.00 | Wayne | 1.60 |
| Gallia | 1.60 | Montgomery | 1.40 | Williams | 1.60 |
| Geauga | 1.90 | Morgan | 1.60 | Wood | 1.00 |
| Greene | 1.50 | Morrow | 1.10 | Wyandot | 1.00 |
| Guernsey | 1.70 | | | | |

- (c) One cubic yard of marl.

| <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Adams | \$1.00 | Clinton | \$ 0.90 | Gallia | \$ 1.00 |
| Allen | 0.70 | Columbiana | 1.00 | Geauga | 1.00 |
| Ashland | 1.00 | Coshocton | 1.00 | Greene | 1.00 |
| Ashtabula | 1.00 | Crawford | 0.80 | Guernsey | 1.00 |
| Athens | 1.00 | Cuyahoga | 1.00 | Hamilton | 0.80 |
| Auglaize | 0.90 | Darke | 0.90 | Hancock | 0.70 |
| Belmont | 1.00 | Defiance | 1.00 | Hardin | 0.70 |
| Brown | 1.00 | Delaware | 0.70 | Harrison | 0.70 |
| Butler | 1.00 | Erie | 0.70 | Henry | 1.00 |
| Carroll | 1.00 | Fairfield | 1.00 | Highland | 0.80 |
| Champaign | 0.90 | Fayette | 0.90 | Hocking | 1.00 |
| Clark | 1.00 | Franklin | 0.80 | Holmes | 1.00 |
| Clermont | 0.80 | Fulton | 0.90 | Huron | 0.80 |

(22) Liming Materials (Continued)(c) One cubic yard of marl (continued)

| <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Jackson | \$1.00 | Montgomery | \$1.00 | Scioto | \$1.00 |
| Jefferson | 1.00 | Morgan | 1.00 | Seneca | 0.70 |
| Knox | 1.00 | Morrow | 0.80 | Shelby | 1.00 |
| Lake | 1.00 | Muskingum | 1.00 | Stark | 1.00 |
| Lawrence | 1.00 | Noble | 1.00 | Summit | 1.00 |
| Licking | 1.00 | Ottawa | 0.70 | Trumbull | 1.00 |
| Logan | 0.70 | Paulding | 0.80 | Tuscarawas | 1.00 |
| Lorain | 0.80 | Perry | 1.00 | Union | 0.70 |
| Lucas | 0.80 | Pickaway | 1.00 | Van Wert | 0.70 |
| Madison | 0.90 | Pike | 1.00 | Vinton | 1.00 |
| Mahoning | 1.00 | Portage | 1.00 | Warren | 1.00 |
| Marion | 0.70 | Preble | 1.00 | Washington | 1.00 |
| Medina | 1.00 | Putnam | 0.70 | Wayne | 1.00 |
| Meigs | 1.00 | Richland | 1.00 | Williams | 1.00 |
| Mercer | 0.70 | Ross | 1.00 | Wood | 0.70 |
| Miami | 1.00 | Sandusky | 0.70 | Wyandot | 0.70 |
| Monroe | 1.00 | | | | |

(d) One cubic yard of water-softening process lime.

| <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Adams | \$0.90 | Hamilton | \$ 0.80 | Muskingum | \$ 0.90 |
| Allen | 0.70 | Hancock | 0.70 | Noble | 0.90 |
| Ashland | 0.90 | Hardin | 0.70 | Ottawa | 0.70 |
| Ashtabula | 0.90 | Harrison | 0.90 | Paulding | 0.80 |
| Athens | 0.90 | Henry | 0.70 | Perry | 0.90 |
| Auglaize | 0.90 | Highland | 0.80 | Pickaway | 0.90 |
| Belmont | 0.90 | Hocking | 0.90 | Pike | 0.90 |
| Brown | 0.90 | Holmes | 0.90 | Portage | 0.90 |
| Butler | 0.90 | Huron | 0.80 | Preble | 0.90 |
| Carroll | 0.90 | Jackson | 0.90 | Putnam | 0.70 |
| Champaign | 0.90 | Jefferson | 0.90 | Richland | 0.90 |
| Clark | 0.90 | Knox | 0.90 | Ross | 0.90 |
| Clermont | 0.80 | Lake | 0.90 | Sandusky | 0.70 |
| Clinton | 0.90 | Lawrence | 0.90 | Scioto | 0.90 |
| Columbiana | 0.90 | Licking | 0.70 | Seneca | 0.70 |
| Coshocton | 0.90 | Logan | 0.70 | Shelby | 0.90 |
| Crawford | 0.80 | Lorain | 0.80 | Stark | 0.90 |
| Cuyahoga | 0.90 | Lucas | 0.80 | Summit | 0.90 |
| Darke | 0.90 | Madison | 0.90 | Trumbull | 0.90 |
| Defiance | 0.90 | Mahoning | 0.90 | Tuscarawas | 0.90 |
| Delaware | 0.70 | Marion | 0.70 | Union | 0.70 |
| Erie | 0.70 | Medina | 0.90 | Van Wert | 0.70 |
| Fairfield | 0.90 | Meigs | 0.90 | Vinton | 0.90 |
| Fayette | 0.90 | Mercer | 0.70 | Warren | 0.90 |
| Franklin | 0.80 | Miami | 0.90 | Washington | 0.90 |
| Fulton | 0.90 | Monroe | 0.90 | Wayne | 0.90 |
| Gallia | 0.90 | Montgomery | 0.90 | Williams | 0.90 |
| Geauga | 0.90 | Morgan | 0.90 | Wood | 0.70 |
| Greene | 0.90 | Morrow | 0.80 | Wyandot | 0.70 |
| Guernsey | 0.90 | | | | |

(22) Liming Materials (Continued)(e) One cubic yard of sugarbeet refuse lime.

| <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Adams | \$0.80 | Hamilton | \$ 0.80 | Muskingum | \$ 0.80 |
| Allen | 0.70 | Hancock | 0.70 | Noble | 0.80 |
| Ashland | 0.80 | Hardin | 0.70 | Ottawa | 0.70 |
| Ashtabula | 0.80 | Harrison | 0.80 | Paulding | 0.80 |
| Athens | 0.80 | Henry | 0.70 | Perry | 0.80 |
| Auglaize | 0.80 | Highland | 0.80 | Pickaway | 0.80 |
| Belmont | 0.80 | Hocking | 0.80 | Pike | 0.80 |
| Brown | 0.80 | Holmes | 0.80 | Portage | 0.80 |
| Butler | 0.80 | Huron | 0.80 | Preble | 0.80 |
| Carroll | 0.80 | Jackson | 0.80 | Putnam | 0.70 |
| Champaign | 0.80 | Jefferson | 0.80 | Richland | 0.80 |
| Clark | 0.80 | Knox | 0.80 | Ross | 0.80 |
| Clermont | 0.80 | Lake | 0.80 | Sandusky | 0.70 |
| Clinton | 0.80 | Lawrence | 0.80 | Scioto | 0.80 |
| Columbiana | 0.80 | Licking | 0.80 | Seneca | 0.70 |
| Coshocton | 0.80 | Logan | 0.70 | Shelby | 0.80 |
| Crawford | 0.80 | Lorain | 0.80 | Stark | 0.80 |
| Cuyahoga | 0.80 | Lucas | 0.80 | Summit | 0.80 |
| Darke | 0.80 | Madison | 0.80 | Trumbull | 0.80 |
| Defiance | 0.80 | Mahoning | 0.80 | Tuscarawas | 0.80 |
| Delaware | 0.70 | Marion | 0.70 | Union | 0.70 |
| Erie | 0.70 | Medina | 0.80 | Van Wert | 0.70 |
| Fairfield | 0.80 | Meigs | 0.80 | Vinton | 0.80 |
| Fayette | 0.80 | Mercer | 0.70 | Warren | 0.80 |
| Franklin | 0.80 | Miami | 0.80 | Washington | 0.80 |
| Fulton | 0.80 | Monroe | 0.80 | Wayne | 0.80 |
| Gallia | 0.80 | Montgomery | 0.80 | Williams | 0.80 |
| Geauga | 0.80 | Morgan | 0.80 | Wood | 0.70 |
| Greene | 0.80 | Morrow | 0.80 | Wyandot | 0.70 |
| Guernsey | 0.80 | | | | |

(f) One ton of blast furnace slag.

| <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Adams | \$1.50 | Cuyahoga | \$ 1.50 | Henry | \$1.00 |
| Allen | 1.00 | Darke | 1.00 | Highland | 1.00 |
| Ashland | 1.50 | Defiance | 1.50 | Hocking | 1.50 |
| Ashtabula | 1.50 | Delaware | 1.00 | Holmes | 1.50 |
| Athens | 1.50 | Erie | 1.00 | Huron | 1.00 |
| Auglaize | 1.00 | Fairfield | 1.50 | Jackson | 1.50 |
| Belmont | 1.50 | Fayette | 1.00 | Jefferson | 1.50 |
| Brown | 1.50 | Franklin | 1.00 | Knox | 1.50 |
| Butler | 1.50 | Fulton | 1.00 | Lake | 1.50 |
| Carroll | 1.50 | Gallia | 1.50 | Lawrence | 1.50 |
| Champaign | 1.00 | Geauga | 1.50 | Licking | 1.50 |
| Clark | 1.50 | Greene | 1.50 | Logan | 1.00 |
| Clermont | 1.00 | Guernsey | 1.50 | Lorain | 1.00 |
| Clinton | 1.00 | Hamilton | 1.00 | Lucas | 1.00 |
| Columbiana | 1.50 | Hancock | 1.00 | Madison | 1.00 |
| Coshocton | 1.50 | Hardin | 1.00 | Mahoning | 1.50 |
| Crawford | 1.00 | Harrison | 1.50 | Marion | 1.00 |

(22) Liming Materials (Continued)(f) One ton of blast furnace slag (continued)

| <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Medina | \$1.50 | Perry | \$1.50 | Stark | \$1.50 |
| Meigs | 1.50 | Pickaway | 1.50 | Summit | 1.50 |
| Mercer | 1.00 | Pike | 1.50 | Trumbull | 1.50 |
| Miami | 1.50 | Portage | 1.50 | Tuscarawas | 1.50 |
| Monroe | 1.50 | Preble | 1.50 | Union | 1.00 |
| Montgomery | 1.50 | Putnam | 1.00 | Van Wert | 1.00 |
| Morgan | 1.50 | Richland | 1.50 | Vinton | 1.50 |
| Morrow | 1.00 | Ross | 1.50 | Warren | 1.50 |
| Muskingum | 1.50 | Sandusky | 1.00 | Washington | 1.50 |
| Noble | 1.50 | Scioto | 1.50 | Wayne | 1.50 |
| Ottawa | 1.00 | Seneca | 1.00 | Williams | 1.50 |
| Paulding | 1.00 | Shelby | 1.50 | Wood | 1.00 |
| | | | | Wyandot | 1.00 |

(g) One ton of hydrated lime. \$4.00 per ton.

(h) One ton of commercial burnt lime. \$1.70 per ton.

(i) One ton of home-burnt lime. \$1.00 per ton.

(j) One ton of calcium carbide refuse lime containing at least 85 percent of calcium carbonate and testing not more than 25 percent moisture at the shipping point. A correspondingly greater amount of material must be required if the material does not meet the specifications. \$1.60 per ton.

D. Conservation Materials. Any farmer who intends to participate in the Agricultural Conservation Program and who is not indebted for conservation materials furnished under a previous program may, upon his request, be furnished conservation materials in lieu of part or all of his payment.

(1) Amount of Materials. The total value of the materials furnished to any person shall not exceed the payment which the county committee believes will be earned by such person, minus the amount of such payment which has been assigned and the amount of such person's indebtedness appearing in the register of indebtedness.

(2) Kinds of Materials. A producer may be furnished more than one kind of material, provided the total value of the materials furnished is not in excess of the limitations set forth in this section.

(3) All Materials Farms. The filing of an application for payment will not be required for any farm with respect to which the maximum payment, without including the small payment increase, is not in excess of \$40.00. provided:

(a) No person who has an interest in the payment for the farm has assigned his payment or is indebted to the United States as indicated by the register of indebtedness.

(b) The request for materials indicates that the materials are to be furnished in lieu of all payment on the farm.

(c) The materials furnished are not misused.

(4) Deductions for Materials. Wherever materials are furnished, a deduction shall be made in an amount determined by the Agricultural Adjustment

Agency. If the producer misuses any such material, an additional deduction for the material misused, equal to the amount of the original deduction for the material, shall be made. The deduction for materials shall be made from any payment to the person who obtained the materials, but if the amount of the materials exceeds the amount of payment for the producer, the amount of the difference shall be paid by the producer to the War Food Administration.

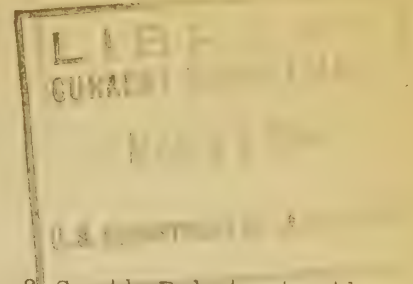
E. Definitions.

- (1) Farms. Farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:
 - (a) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with work-stock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and
 - (b) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.
 - (c) A farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.
- (2) Cropland. Cropland means farm land which in 1943 was tilled or was in regular rotation, excluding any land which constitutes, or will constitute if such tillage is continued, a wind-erosion hazard to the community, and excluding also, any land in commercial orchards.
- (3) Noncrop Open Pasture Land. Noncrop open pasture land means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.
- (4) Commercial Orchards. Commercial orchards means the acreage on the farm in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards), from which the major portion of the production is normally sold.
- (5) Normal Commercial Vegetable Acreage. The normal commercial vegetable acreage for the farm means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm, including the acreage of sweet potatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloupes, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers. The only vegetable or truck crops not included are peas or sweet corn for processing, artichokes for use other than vegetables, and Irish potatoes.
- (6) Person. Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.
- (7) Producer. Producer means any person who as landlord, tenant, or share-cropper, participates in the operation of a farm.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
Agricultural Adjustment Agency
Washington, D. C.

1944 PRODUCTION-CONSERVATION PROGRAM

COMMITTEEMAN'S HANDBOOK



The 1944 Farm Program is designed to assist the farmers of South Dakota to the fullest possible extent in making their contribution to the war effort, and in protecting their soils against damage from erosion and loss of fertility.

The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate those practices which will be approved for payment in the county in order that the farm allowance will be used most effectively to bring about increased production and conservation, or the county committee may specify for any group of farms a proportion of the farm allowance which may be earned only by carrying out certain designated practices which are badly needed.

A. Production-Conservation Practice Allowance. The practice allowance is the maximum amount of payment that may be made for carrying out approved production-conservation practices on the farm.

- (1) The allowance for the following special practices shall be the extent of such practices times the approved rates: Contouring, Intertilled Crops, Contour Seeding, Establishing Contour Strip-cropping, Field Stripcropping not on the Contour, Terracing, Establishment of Sod Waterways, Waterway Dams, Listing for Erosion Control, Contouring Pastures, Contour Listing, Spreader Ditches, Prairie Dog Control, Prevention of Wind Erosion by use of Straw or Equivalent Material, Harvesting Hay Seed, Development of Springs and Seeps, Fireguards, Mowing Pastures in Designated Areas, and Reseeding of Depleted Pastures.
- (2) The allowance for regular practices shall be the sum of the following:
 - (a) 50 cents times the acreage classified as cropland.
 - (b) An amount for noncrop open pasture determined as follows:
 - (1) For farms having 2,000 acres or less of noncrop open pasture, multiply the acreage of noncrop open pasture by the larger of the county rate or 8 cents.
 - (2) For farms having over 2,000 acres of noncrop open pasture, the allowance will be the larger of \$160 or the acreage of noncrop open pasture multiplied by the county rate.
 - (c) 50 cents times the acreage classified as commercial orchards.

B. Division of Practice Payments. The payment earned in carrying out production practices shall be paid to the producer who carried out such practices. If more than one producer contributes to the carrying out of practices, the payment shall be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines the producer contributed to carrying out of the practices. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each producer toward carrying out each practice on a particular acreage, assuming that each contributed equally, unless it is determined to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions were not equal.

C. Production-Conservation Practices. The practices available for 1944 are those which are most needed in order to conserve and improve soil fertility, improve pasture land, prevent wind and water erosion, promote conservation and better utilization of water, and increase the production of agricultural commodities required in the war effort. Assistance will be available through the production practice allowance for carrying out the following practices during the program year January 1, 1944 through December 31, 1944. To qualify for payment, each practice must be carried out in accordance with the specifications for that practice and be in keeping with good farming practices for the locality.

The total extent of any practice performed shall be reduced, for purposes of payment, by not less than the percentage of the total cost of the practice which the county committee determines was furnished by a State or Federal agency, excluding costs represented by materials or services furnished by the AAA, equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service, or materials or services furnished by a State or political subdivision of a State or agency thereof to another agency of the same State, or other costs designated by the Chief of the AAA.

No payment will be made for the following practices on farms or ranching units having 640 acres or more of noncrop open pasture unless an approved grazing management plan, which must be filed with the county committee, has been carried out on the farm or ranching unit: Dams for Livestock Water, Deferred Grazing, Development of Springs and Seeps, Wells, Construction of Fireguards, Rodent Control, Seeding of Depleted Pasture, and Mowing.

All special practices listed under this section are designated by asterisks(**) Practices not designated as special practices will be considered as regular practices.

(1) **Contouring Intertilled Crops. Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. Credit will not be given for this practice on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. If there is danger of erosion in waterways, such waterways must be permanently established in sod. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the contour strip-cropping practice.

\$1.00 per acre.

(2) **Contour Seeding. Contour seeding, by drilling, of small grain crops, sorghums, millet, and soybeans. Credit will not be given for this practice on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. If there is danger of erosion in waterways, such waterways must be permanently established in sod. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the contour stripcropping practice.

\$0.50 per acre.

(3) **Establishing Contour Stripcropping. By growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, on the contour, provided: (1) the strips are approximately the same width; (2) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 20 rods in width; and (3) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the practice for contouring intertilled crops, or for contour seeding. Buffer strips less than 3 rods in width may be used if necessary.

\$2.50 per acre.

(4) Maintaining Contour Stripcropping. Maintaining contour stripcropping previously established, by growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, on the contour, provided: (1) the strips are approximately the same width; (2) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 20 rods in width; and (3) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. When in the normal course of crop rotation it is necessary to have two adjacent strips of sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, payment will be made for the entire field. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the practice for contouring intertilled crops, or for contour seeding. Buffer strips less than 3 rods in width may be used if necessary.

\$1.00 per acre.

(5) **Field Stripcropping not on the Contour. Growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (1) the strips are approximately the same width; (2) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 20 rods in width; and (3) the crop stubble is left standing, a subsurface tillage operation is performed, or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. On excessive slopes the strips shall be across the general slope of the land.

\$0.75 per acre.

(6) **Contour Listing. Solid contour listing on cropland, except when carried out on protected summer fallow acreage or as part of a seeding operation.

\$0.30 per acre.

(7) **Contouring Pastures. Construction of contour furrows on noncrop open pasture land. Payment will be made only if (1) the area contoured has an average slope of less than 8 percent; (2) contour furrows are dammed sufficiently to prevent gullying; and (3) the distance between furrows does not exceed 25 feet, with the furrows proportionately closer together as the degree of slope increases.

\$0.25 per 1,000 lin. ft.

(8) Rip-Rap. Construction of rip-rap of rock or willow mats along water courses for the control of erosion of farmland.

\$0.50 per sq. yd. of exposed surface.

(9) **Establishing Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway on any cropland where a permanent vegetative cover is necessary in a waterway channel or terrace outlet, or in cultivated orchards. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area, and must be at least one rod in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses, and a good vegetative growth must be obtained.

\$0.75 per 1,000 sq. ft.

(10) Maintaining Sod Waterways. Maintaining an established sod waterway at least one rod wide in a field which is devoted to intertilled crops, by lifting the plow when the waterway is crossed, mowing, removing all loose clippings, sodding or reseeding breaks in the sod, protecting from damage by livestock, and by use of other practices necessary to maintain a good vegetative cover. No credit will be given for this practice for any waterway for which credit is given under Practice (9).

\$0.25 per 1,000 sq. ft.

(11) **Waterway Dams. Construction of dams of rock, sod, or brush in a waterway or gully.

\$0.25 per dam.

(12) Protected Summer Fallow. Protecting summer fallowed acreage from wind and water erosion by contour listing, pit cultivation, contour cultivation with a shovel-type implement, cultivation with a rod weeder, or any other implement approved by the county committee, incorporating stubble and straw into the surface soil. In approval of this practice for payment, the county committee shall consider, on the basis of fallow operations most successfully used in the area, (a) whether the cultivations were started in reasonably good time, and (b) whether the cultivations were continued through the season in a manner that prevented weed growth and secured a maximum amount of moisture conservation. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the practices for stripcropping. No credit will be given for this practice if the acreage to be summer fallowed has been burned.

\$1.25 per acre.

(13) **Standard Terraces. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided. The terraces should be constructed to conform with specifications for standard terraces for the area as recommended by the Soil Conservation Service.

\$1.00 per 100 lin. ft.

(14) **Seeding of Depleted Pasture on Land Designated as Noncrop Open Pasture.

- (a) Seedings consisting solely of timothy, red top, sweet clover, or a mixture of such crops.

\$0.10 per lb.

- (b) Seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes (except sweet clover), or approved pasture mixtures.

\$0.25 per lb.

(15) **Mowing. (Applicable only in the following counties: Beadle, Bon Homme, Brookings, Brown, Clark, Clay, Codington, Davison, Day, Deuel, Grant, Hamlin, Hanson, Hutchinson, Kingsbury, Lake, Lincoln, McCook, Marshall, Miner, Minnehaha, Moody, Roberts, Sanborn, Spink, Turner, Union, and Yankton.) Mowing weeds on noncrop open pasture land a sufficient number of times during the growing season to prevent weed seed formation and improve the stand of grasses or legumes, and by carrying out such other pasture improvement practices as the county committee may require. No hay or seed crop may be taken from the acreage.

\$0.50 per mowing per acre.

(16) Renovation of Perennial Grasses or Legumes. By disking or springtoothing at such periods and in such a manner as to insure a thicker stand and a better growth of the grasses and legumes. This operation should leave the soil in a suitable condition for partial reseeding if necessary.

\$0.50 per acre.

(17) Deferred Grazing. (Applicable only on farms or ranching units having 640 acres or more of noncrop open pasture land.) Natural reseeding of range or noncrop open pasture normally grazed during the grazing season by withholding 25 percent of the noncrop open pasture on the ranch or farm from grazing for the period May 15, 1944, to August 31, 1944. The area to be kept free from grazing must be fenced, and the fence maintained sufficiently to prevent the entry of livestock. The remaining range or noncrop open pasture in the operating unit must not be pastured to such an extent that it will decrease the stand of grass or injure the forage, tree growth, or watershed.

This practice shall not be approved on grassland which is included within the same boundary with cropland. An area which does not have an available supply of stock water will not be considered normal grazing land. This practice shall not be approved on an area deferred in 1942 or 1943 unless nongrazing of such area again in 1944 would be of material benefit.

This practice shall not be approved for any operator unless he has sufficient livestock to be considered a bona fide livestock operator. If any hay is cut within the boundaries of the deferred area, there will be deducted from the deferred area the acreage on which hay is cut. The operator must submit to the county committee in writing the designation of the nongrazing area before starting the practice.

The rate of payment will be 50 percent of the practice allowance computed with respect to noncrop open pasture, except that if grazing is deferred on less than 25 percent of the noncrop open pasture, a proportionate payment will be made.

(18) Dams for Livestock Water or Erosion Control. Construction of earthen, concrete, or masonry dams and reservoirs, including enlargement of inadequate earthen structures. Earthen dams to be used for livestock water must be staked out for prior approval by the county committee before starting construction of the dam. Such a dam must then be constructed with minimum slopes of 3 to 1 on the upstream side and 2 to 1 on the downstream side, and must have a crown width of one foot for every foot in height of fill, but not exceeding 10 feet. Dams 10 feet or less in height must have a minimum free board of 3 feet. Dams over 10 feet in height must have a minimum free board of 4 feet. Spillways must be of sufficient width to carry the expected overflow for the drainage area.

Fills for the repair of broken dams constructed under previous programs should not be approved for payment in 1944. However, the county committee may require that such dams be repaired before other practices are approved for payment. Masonry dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area. Trickle tubes must be installed where necessary.

- (a) For earth or other material moved for each development:
 - Not in excess of 2,000 cu. yds. \$0.15 per cu. yd.
 - In excess of 2,000 cu. yds. \$0.10 per cu. yd.

- (b) For concrete or masonry used in the development:
 - \$9.00 per cu. yd.

- (c) For rubble masonry \$6.00 per cu. yd.

(19) **Harvesting Hay Seed. Harvesting for seed an acreage of alfalfa, red clover, alsike clover, white clover, brome grass, wheat grasses, gramma grasses, bluestems, and feather bunch grass. Credit will not be given for more than 25 acres per farm.

\$3.50 per acre.

(20) Weed Control. With prior approval of the county committee, eradication or effective control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: creeping Jenny, leafy spurge, and Canadian thistle. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent or contiguous land.

- (a) By use of sodium chlorate or other chemicals.
 - \$0.10 per lb.

- (b) By clean tillage or mechanical burning.
 - \$10.00 per acre.

- (c) By clean tillage of land which was clean-tilled under the weed control practice in 1943 and was followed in the fall of 1943 by winter rye, and 1944 tillage operations were begun immediately after the 1944 rye crop was removed.
 - \$2.50 per acre.

(21) Go-Down Crops. Protecting the soil from wind and water erosion by the use of go-down crops, provided a good vegetative growth is obtained and the crop is not pastured or harvested for hay, grain, seed, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land.

(a) In commercial orchards, oats, barley, rye, annual rye grass, wheat, or mixtures of any of these crops.

\$1.50 per acre.

(b) On land where go-down crops are necessary for the protection of adjacent cropland, Sudan grass, millet, sweet sorghums, or winter rye seeded in the fall of 1943 at the normal rate of seeding for grain.

\$1.50 per acre.

(22) Green Manure Crops. Disking, plowing under, or subsurface tilling of a good stand and a good growth of sweet clover. If the land is subject to erosion and the green manure is plowed down in the fall, the green manure crop must be followed by a winter cover crop.

\$1.50 per acre.

(23) Winter Cover Crops. Establishing a winter cover crop by seeding winter rye after a 1944 intertilled crop. The cover crop shall be seeded early enough to obtain protective cover.

\$1.50 per acre.

(24) Farm Ditches. With prior approval of the county committee, construction or cleaning out of farm ditches, including lateral and lead ditches, for which proper outlets are provided, and adequate provision is made for entrance of water into and out of the ditches. The ditches must have adequate capacity to remove the normal excess surface water.

\$0.08 per cu. yd. of material moved, but not in excess of \$3.00 per 100 lin. ft.

(25) Excavation of Ditches for Tile Drainage. With prior approval of the county committee, excavation for the purpose of installation of tile drains, provided the size of tile, outlets, and gradient meets the specifications for standard drainage procedure as recommended by the Department of Agriculture; not less than 75 percent of the area to be drained is cropland; and no part of the tile lines is to be used for any other purpose than the draining of agricultural land. Payment is limited to tile ditches constructed for drainage of swales, wet spots, and irregular wet margins of cultivated fields.

\$0.40 per rod.

(26) Establishment or Reorganization of the Farm Irrigation System. With prior approval of the county committee, establishment or reorganization of the farm irrigation system in accordance with a written plan.

(a) \$0.08 per cu. yd. of earth moved in the construction or reorganization of permanent laterals, dikes, or borders.

(b) \$0.08 per cu. yd. of earth moved in leveling cropland for irrigation, not to exceed \$5.00 per acre.

(27) Fertilizers. (Applicable only in the following counties: Brookings, Clay, Deuel, Grant, Lincoln, Minnehaha, Moody, Roberts, and Union). Application of superphosphate, rock phosphate, or colloidal phosphate, when such material is applied (1) to old stands of biennial and perennial legumes, perennial grasses, or permanent pasture, provided the acreage on which such applications are made is not devoted to or cultivated for any other crop during the program year; (2) to new seedings of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, or permanent pasture (no credit will be given for materials furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency applied to a seeding if wheat is used as a nurse crop); and (3) to green manure crops in orchards.

(a) Application of superphosphate.
\$5.50 per 100 lbs. of available P_2O_5 .

(b) Application of rock phosphate or colloidal phosphate.
\$0.75 per 100 lbs.

SEMI-ARID AREA PRACTICES

This area includes all of the counties in South Dakota except Brookings, Clay, Deuel, Grant, Lincoln, Minnehaha, Moody, Roberts, and Union.

(28) **Listing for Erosion Control. Listing unprotected cropland at right angles to the prevailing winds, except when carried out on protected summer fallow acreage or as part of a seeding operation.
\$0.30 per acre.

(29) **Spreader Ditches. Construction of ditches or dikes for the diversion and spreading of flood water on cropland, pasture land, or hay land. The gradient of the ditches must be such that there will be no erosion hazards.
\$0.08 per cu. yd. of material moved,
but not in excess of \$3.00 per 100 lin. ft.

(30) Protective Cover. Leaving on the land as a protection against wind erosion, stalks of sorghums (including broom corn) and Sudan grass where it is determined by the county committee that such cover is necessary as a protection against wind erosion, and the operator plans to leave such cover on the land until the spring of 1945.
\$0.35 per acre.

(31) **Prevention of Wind Erosion by use of Straw or Equivalent Material. Covering blow-outs with straw or equivalent mulching material to prevent wind erosion and to encourage revegetation.

\$1.00 per ton of material used.

(32) Wells. With prior approval of the county committee, drilling or digging wells, or deepening wells by drilling or digging, which have failed to furnish sufficient water for livestock; provided: (1) a windmill or power plant is installed, except where an adequate flow is obtained without mechanical means; (2) the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir; (3) the well is not developed at or for the use of ranch or farm headquarters. The operator must provide a well-driller's statement showing the depth of the well and dimensions of the casing. A representative of the State committee must give final approval of all well sites and water developments.

(a) Wells (except artesian) with casings not less than 4 inches in diameter.

\$2.00 per ft.

(b) Wells with casings less than 4 inches in diameter, or artesian wells.

\$1.00 per ft.

(33) **Development of Springs and Seeps. With prior approval of the county committee, development of springs or seeps by excavation at the source, and making a supply of water available for livestock, provided: (1) that the source is protected from trampling and at least 20 cubic feet of available water storage is provided, and (2) that the total cost of the development is not less than \$20.00. The minimum payment for a single development under this practice shall be \$20.00, and the maximum payment shall be \$200.00. (This practice is applicable only where it contributes to a better distribution of livestock grazing.) No payment will be made under this practice for any storage for which payment is made under the practice for dams for livestock water.

(a) Soil or gravel.

\$0.30 per cu. ft.

(b) Rock formation.

\$0.50 per cu. ft.

(34) **Fireguards. With prior approval of the county committee, establishment on noncrop open pasture of fireguards not less than 10 feet in width by plowing furrows or otherwise exposing the mineral soil. Plowing not less than 2 furrows on each side of a strip not less than 20 feet wide from which inflammable vegetation is removed will also qualify. Payment will not be made if any fireguard is used in connection with controlled burning.

\$0.12 per 100 lin. ft.

(35) Feed Carryover. Maintaining a supply of hay from the 1943 crop year, provided the forage is adequately protected from the weather. Legume hay must be further protected by a temporary cover.

(a) For legume hay.

\$1.00 per ton.

(b) For other hay.

\$0.50 per ton.

(36) Storage of Silage. Storing of silage from previous crop years in an approved silo.

\$1.00 per ton.

(37) Grasshopper Control. Tillage for grasshopper control and water conservation. Cultivation of cropland, roadsides, and headlands from the time of harvest to the close of the program year. Any implement which has been proved by farmer experience in the county to be effective may be used. No credit will be given for any of the usual tillage practices performed in connection with growing a crop or protecting an acreage qualifying for payment under the summer fallow practice.

\$0.60 per acre.

(38) **Prairie Dog Control. Control of prairie dogs by use of poison bait. The bait must be prepared in accordance with approved formulas for the locality. If the application of poison does not effectively control the prairie dogs, follow-up treatments must be used.

\$0.10 per lb. of poison bait used.

D. Pooling of Practice Allowances. Producers in any local area, may agree in writing, with the approval of the State committee, to combine all or any part of their farm allowances, including the special practice allowance for Construction of Spreader Ditches, for the performance of practices set forth in this section. For purposes of payment, practices carried out under an approved written pooling agreement will be regarded as having been carried out on the farms of the producers who performed the practices. Following are the practices which may be pooled:

(a) Dams for Livestock Water or Erosion Control, when the dams are used as erosion control dams.

(b) Spreader Ditches.

(c) Weed Control.

(d) Establishment or Reorganization of the Farm Irrigation System.

(e) Rip-rap.

E. Definitions.

- (1) Farms. Farm means all adjacent or nearby farm or range land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:
 - (a) Any other adjacent or nearby farm or range land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit in producing range livestock or with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and
 - (b) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.
 - (c) A farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.
- (2) Cropland. Cropland means farm land which in 1943 was tilled or was in regular rotation, excluding any land which constitutes, or will constitute if such tillage is continued, a wind-erosion hazard to the community, and excluding also, any land in commercial orchards.
- (3) Noncrop Open Pasture Land. Noncrop open pasture land means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.
- (4) Commercial Orchards. Commercial orchards means the acreage on the farm in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards), from which the major portion of the production is normally sold.
- (5) Person. Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.
- (6) Producer. Producer means any person who as landlord, tenant, or share-cropper, participates in the operation of a farm.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
Agricultural Adjustment Agency
Washington, D. C.

1944 CONSERVATION PROGRAM
COMMITTEEMAN'S HANDBOOK

The following are all the amendments which have been made to NCR-801, South Dakota, as of August 1, 1944:

A. Conservation Practice Allowance. The practice allowance is the maximum amount of payment that may be made for carrying out approved conservation practices on the farm.

- (1) The allowance for the following special practices shall be the extent of such practices times the approved rates: Contouring Intertilled Crops, Contour Seeding, Establishing Contour Strip-cropping, Field Stripcropping not on the Contour, Terracing, Establishment of Sod Waterways, Waterway Dams, Listing for Erosion Control, Contouring Pastures, Contour Listing, Spreader Ditches, Prairie Dog Control, Prevention of Wind Erosion by use of Straw or Equivalent Material, Development of springs and Seeps, Fireguards, Mowing pastures in Designated Areas, and Reseeding of Depleted Pastures, Harvesting Hayseed - Acreage Basis, and Harvesting Hayseed - Pound Basis.
- (2) The allowance for regular practices shall be the sum of the following:
 - (a) 50 cents times the acreage classified as cropland.
 - (b) An amount for noncrop open pasture determined as follows:
 - (1) For farms having 2,000 acres or less of noncrop open pasture, multiply the acreage of noncrop open pasture by the larger of the county rate or 8 cents.
 - (2) For farms having over 2,000 acres of noncrop open pasture, the allowance will be the larger of \$160 or the acreage of noncrop open pasture multiplied by the county rate.
 - (c) 50 cents times the acreage classified as commercial orchards.

(15)**Mowing. (applicable only in the following counties: Beadle, Bon Homme, Brookings, Brown, Charles Mix, Clark, Clay, Codington, Davison, Day, Deuel, Douglas, Grant, Hamlin, Hanson, Hutchinson, Kingsbury, Lake, Lincoln, McCook, Marshall, Miner, Minnehaha, Moody, Roberts, Sanborn, Spink, Turner, Union and Yankton.) Mowing weeds on noncrop open pasture land a sufficient number of times during the growing season to prevent weed seed formation and improve the stand of grasses or legumes, and by carrying out such other pasture improvement practices as the county committee may require. No hay or seed crop may be taken from the acreage.

\$0.50 per mowing per acre

(19)**Harvesting Hay Seed - Acreage Basis. Harvesting for seed an acreage of alfalfa, red clover, alsike clover, white clover, sweet clover, brome grass, wheat grasses, gramma grasses, bluestems, and feather bunch grass.

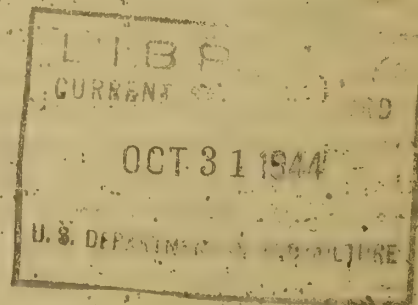
\$3.50 per acre.

(19A)**Harvesting Hayseed - Pound Basis. Harvesting alfalfa, red clover, and alsike for seed provided such seed is sold to a dealer, or if retained by the producer, is cleaned and tested. Payment will be made only on the actual amount of clean seed obtained.

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------|-------------------|
| (a) | For red clover seed | \$0.035 per pound |
| (b) | For alfalfa seed | \$0.025 per pound |
| (c) | For alsike seed | \$0.025 per pound |

F. Conservation Services. Any farmer who intends to participate in the Agricultural Conservation Program may upon request be furnished conservation services in lieu of payment.

- (1) Amount of Services. The total value of all services furnished to any person shall not exceed the payment which the county committee believes will be earned by such person, minus the amount of such payment which has been assigned, and the amount of such person's indebtedness appearing in the register of indebtedness. However, the value of the services furnished to such person in connection with regular practices shall not exceed the payment which the county committee believes will be earned by such person by the performance of regular practices.
- (2) Kinds of Services. A producer may be furnished more than one kind of service, provided the total value of the services furnished is not in excess of the limitations set forth in this section.
- (3) Deductions for Services. Wherever services are furnished, a deduction shall be made in an amount determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. The deduction for services shall be made from any payment to the person who obtained the services, but if the amount of the services exceeds the amount of payment for the producer, the amount of the difference shall be paid by the producer to the War Food Administration.



WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
Agricultural Adjustment Agency
Washington, D. C.

1944 PRODUCTION-CONSERVATION PROGRAM

COMMITTEEMAN'S HANDBOOK

The 1944 Farm Program is designed to assist the farmers of Wisconsin to the fullest possible extent in making their contribution to the war effort, and in protecting their soils against damage from erosion and loss of fertility.

The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate those practices which will be approved for payment in the county in order that the farm allowance will be used most effectively to bring about increased production and conservation, or the county committee may specify for any group of farms a proportion of the farm allowance which may be earned only by carrying out certain designated practices which are badly needed.

A. Production-Conservation Practice Allowance. The practice allowance is the maximum amount of payment that may be made for carrying out approved production-conservation practices on the farm.

- (1) The allowance for the following special practices shall be an amount equal to 50 percent of the allowance determined under (2) below, plus an amount equal to any portion of the allowance under item (2) below which is not earned: Establishing Contour Stripcropping, Field Stripcropping to Control Wind Erosion, Field Stripcropping to Control Water Erosion, Green Manure Crops in Commercial Orchards or on Commercial Vegetable Land, Go-Down Crops in Commercial Orchards or on Commercial Vegetable Land, and the Application of Liming Materials.
- (2) The allowance for regular practices shall be the sum of the following, or \$20.00, whichever is greater:
 - (a) 50 cents times the acreage classified as cropland.
 - (b) 50 cents times the acreage classified as noncrop open pasture.
 - (c) 50 cents times the acreage classified as commercial orchards.

B. Division of Practice Payments. The payment earned in carrying out production practices shall be paid to the producer who carried out such practices. If more than one producer contributes to the carrying out of practices, the payment shall be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines the producer contributed to carrying out of the practices. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each producer toward carrying out each practice on a particular acreage, assuming that each contributed equally, unless it is determined to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions were not equal.

C. Production-Conservation Practices. The practices available for 1944 are those which are most needed in order to conserve and improve soil fertility, improve pasture land, prevent wind and water erosion, promote conservation and better utilization of water, and increase the production of agricultural commodities required in the war effort. Assistance will be available through the production practice allowance for carrying out the following practices during the program year January 1, 1944, through December 31, 1944. To qualify for payment, each practice must be carried out in accordance with the specifications for that practice and be in keeping with good farming practices for the locality.

The total extent of any practice performed shall be reduced, for purposes of payment, by not less than the percentage of the total cost of the practice which the county committee determines was furnished by a State or Federal agency, excluding costs represented by materials or services furnished by the AAA, equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service, or materials or services furnished by a State or political subdivision of a State or agency thereof to another agency of the same State, or other costs designated by the Chief of the AAA.

All special practices listed under this section are designated by asterisks (**). Practices not designated as special practices will be considered as regular practices.

(1) Contouring Intertilled Crops. Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. Credit will not be given for this practice on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. If there is danger of erosion in waterways, such waterways must be permanently established in sod. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the Contour Strip-cropping Practices.

\$1.50 per acre.

(2) Contour Seeding. Contour seeding, by drilling, of small grain crops, sorghums, millet, and soybeans. Credit will not be given for this practice on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent. If there is danger of erosion in waterways, such waterways must be permanently established in sod. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the Contour Stripcropping Practices.

\$0.50 per acre.

(3) **Establishing Contour Stripcropping. By growing alternate strips of intertilled crops with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, on the contour, provided: (1) the strips are approximately the same width; (2) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 8 rods in width; and (3) the crop stubble is left standing, or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the practice for Contouring Intertilled Crops, or for Contour Seeding. Buffer strips less than 3 rods in width may be used if necessary.

\$2.50 per acre.

(4) Maintaining Contour Stripcropping. Maintaining contour stripcropping previously established, by growing alternate strips of intertilled crops with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, on the contour, provided: (1) the strips are approximately the same width; (2) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 8 rods in width; and (3) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. When in the normal course of crop rotation it is necessary to have two adjacent strips of sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, payment will be made for the entire field. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under the practice for Contouring Intertilled Crops, or for Contour Seeding. Buffer strips less than 3 rods in width may be used if necessary.

\$1.00 per acre.

(5) **Field Stripcropping to Control Water Erosion. By growing alternate strips of intertilled crops with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (1) the strips are approximately parallel and are laid out across the general slope; (2) the strips are approximately the same width; (3) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 8 rods in width; and (4) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. Buffer strips less than 3 rods in width may be used if necessary. No credit will be given for this practice on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent.

\$0.75 per acre.

(6) **Field Stripcropping to Control Wind Erosion. By growing alternate strips of intertilled crops with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (1) the strips are approximately parallel and are laid out at right angles to the prevailing winds or in a continuous "S" so that winds cannot blow parallel to the rows of crops; (2) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 15 rods in width; and (3) the crop stubble is left standing or a good stand of a winter cover crop is obtained. Buffer strips less than 3 rods in width may be used if necessary.

\$0.75 per acre.

(7) Standard Terraces. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided. The terraces should be constructed to conform with specifications for standard terraces for the area as recommended by the Soil Conservation Service.

\$1.00 per 100 lin. ft.

(8) Establishing Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway on any cropland where a permanent vegetative cover is necessary in a waterway channel or terrace outlet, or in cultivated orchards. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area and must be at least 10 feet in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses, and a good vegetative growth must be obtained.

\$0.75 per 1,000 sq. ft.

(9) Maintaining Sod Waterways. Maintaining an established sod waterway at least 10 feet wide in a field which is devoted to intertilled crops, by lifting the plow when the waterway is crossed, mowing, removing all loose clippings, sodding or reseeding breaks in the sod, protecting from damage by livestock, and by use of other practices necessary to maintain a good vegetative cover. No credit will be given for this practice for any waterway for which credit is given under Practice (8).

\$0.25 per 1,000 sq. ft.

(10) Waterway Dams. Construction of a dam of rock or sod in a waterway or gully.

\$0.25 per dam.

(11) Seeding of Depleted Pasture on Land Designated as Noncrop Open Pasture.

(a) Seedings consisting solely of timothy, red top, sweet clover, or a mixture of such crops.

\$0.10 per lb.

(b) Seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes (except sweet clover), or approved pasture mixtures.

\$0.25 per lb.

(12) Mowing. Mowing weeds on noncrop open pasture land a sufficient number of times during the growing season to prevent weed seed formation and improve the stand of grasses or legumes, and by carrying out such other pasture improvement practices as the county committee may require. No hay or seed crop may be taken from the acreage.

\$0.50 per mowing per acre.

(13) Renovation of Perennial Grasses or Legumes. By disking or springtoothing at such periods and in such a manner as to insure a thicker stand and a better growth of the grasses and legumes. This operation should leave the soil in a suitable condition for partial reseeding if necessary.

\$0.75 per acre.

(14) **Go-Down Crops. Protecting the soil from wind and water erosion by the use of go-down crops, provided a good vegetative growth is obtained and the crop is not pastured or harvested for hay, grain, seed, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. This practice may be used only in commercial orchards or on commercial vegetable land. The following crops will qualify under this practice:

(a) In commercial orchards, Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, oats, barley, rye, and wheat, or mixtures of any of these crops.

\$1.50 per acre.

(b) On commercial vegetable land, Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, or sweet sorghums.

\$1.50 per acre. *turned under*

(15) Green Manure Crops. Disking or plowing under a good stand and a good growth of the following: Alsike or red clover seeded in 1943, sweet clover, or buckwheat. If the land is subject to erosion and the green manure is plowed down in the fall, the green manure crop must be followed by a winter cover crop.

\$1.50 per acre.

(16) **Green Manure Crops in Commercial Orchards or on Commercial Vegetable Land. Disking or plowing under a good stand and a good growth of the following: Alsike or red clover seeded in 1943, sweet clover, or buckwheat. If the land is subject to erosion and the green manure is plowed down in the fall, the green manure crop must be followed by a winter cover crop.

\$1.50 per acre.

(17) Winter Cover Crops. Establishing a winter cover crop by seeding winter rye after a 1944 intertilled crop. The cover crop shall be seeded early enough to obtain protective cover.

\$1.50 per acre.

(18) Farm Ditches. With prior approval of the county committee, construction or cleaning out of farm ditches, including lateral and lead ditches, for which proper outlets are provided, and adequate provision is made for entrance of water into and out of the ditches. The ditches must have adequate capacity to remove the normal excess surface water.

\$0.08 per cu. yd. of material moved, but
not in excess of \$3.00 per 100 lin. ft.

(19) Excavation of Ditches for Tile Drainage. With prior approval of the county committee, excavation for the purpose of installation of tile drains, provided the size of tile, outlets, and gradient meets the specifications for standard drainage procedure as recommended by the Department of Agriculture; not less than 75 percent of the area to be drained is cropland; and no part of the tile lines is to be used for any other purpose than the draining of agricultural land. Credit will be given only for tile ditches constructed for the drainage of swales and wet spots, and irregular wet margins of cultivated fields.

(20) Harvesting Hayseed. Harvesting for seed an acreage of alfalfa, red clover, alsike, white clover, orchard grass, brome grass, sweet clover, and Reed's canary grass. Credit will not be given for more than 25 acres per farm.

\$3.50 per acre.

(21) Weed Control. With prior approval of the county committee, eradication or effective control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Canadian thistle, creeping Jenny, leafy spurge, and quack grass. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent or contiguous land. County committees should establish a date by which all weed control practices in the county should be begun. Each farm on which weed control by clean tillage is being carried out, must perform the operation at least every ten days over a period of 8 weeks.

(a) By use of sodium chlorate or other chemicals.

\$0.10 per lb.

(b) By clean tillage or mechanical burning (except quack grass).

\$10.00 per acre.

(c) By clean tillage or mechanical burning of quack grass.

\$5.00 per acre.

(22) Mulching Materials. Application in commercial orchards, in vineyards, on commercial vegetable land, on potato land, or on strawberries or other small fruits, of one ton, air-dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching materials, excluding barnyard, stockyard, or stable manure.

\$5.00 per ton.

(23) Fertilizers. Application of superphosphate, rock phosphate, or colloidal phosphate, when such material is applied (1) to old stands of biennial and perennial legumes, perennial grasses, or permanent pasture, provided the acreage on which such applications are made is not devoted to or cultivated for any other crop during the program year; (2) to new seedings of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, or permanent pasture (no credit will be given for materials furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency applied to a seeding if wheat is used as a nurse crop); and (3) to green manure crops in orchards.

(a) Application of superphosphate.

\$5.50 per 100 lbs. of available P_2O_5 .

(b) Application of rock phosphate or colloidal phosphate.

\$0.65 per 100 lbs.

(24) **Liming Materials. Application of the following materials:

(a) One ton of agricultural ground limestone containing at least 80 percent calcium carbonate equivalent, and ground sufficiently fine so that 80 percent, including all of the finer particles obtained in the grinding process, will pass through an 8-mesh sieve. The moisture content at the time of shipment must not exceed 8 percent. The specifications for calcium carbonate content and percent of material passing through an 8-mesh sieve must be such that the multiplication of these specifications will be equal to or in excess of .7200. If the ground limestone will not qualify with respect to either fineness or calcium carbonate content, or both, the county committee must require a correspondingly greater amount of material.

| <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Adams | \$2.40 | Iowa | \$1.20 | Portage | \$2.20 |
| Ashland | 2.80 | Iron | 2.80 | Price | 2.80 |
| Barron | 2.60 | Jackson | 2.20 | Racine | 1.80 |
| Bayfield | 3.10 | Jefferson | 1.50 | Richland | 1.70 |
| Brown | 1.60 | Juneau | 1.80 | Rock | 1.40 |
| Buffalo | 1.40 | Kenosha | 1.80 | Rusk | 2.80 |
| Burnett | 3.10 | Kewaunee | 1.90 | St. Croix | 1.90 |
| Calumet | 1.80 | La Crosse | 1.60 | Sauk | 1.70 |
| Chippewa | 2.60 | Lafayette | 1.20 | Sawyer | 2.80 |
| Clark | 2.70 | Langlade | 2.90 | Shawano | 1.70 |
| Columbia | 1.60 | Lincoln | 2.70 | Sheboygan | 1.80 |
| Crawford | 1.50 | Manitowoc | 1.50 | Taylor | 2.70 |
| Dane | 1.40 | Marathon | 2.70 | Trempealeau | 1.70 |
| Dodge | 1.50 | Marinette | 1.90 | Vernon | 1.40 |
| Door | 1.70 | Marquette | 1.90 | Vilas | 3.10 |
| Douglas | 3.20 | Milwaukee | 1.70 | Walworth | 1.70 |
| Dunn | 1.90 | Monroe | 1.60 | Washburn | 2.80 |
| Eau Claire | 1.90 | Oconto | 2.20 | Washington | 1.50 |
| Florence | 2.70 | Oneida | 2.70 | Waukesha | 1.60 |
| Fond du Lac | 1.50 | Outagamie | 1.30 | Waupaca | 1.40 |
| Forest | 2.70 | Ozaukee | 1.30 | Waushara | 1.70 |
| Grant | 1.20 | Pepin | 1.50 | Winnebago | 1.40 |
| Green | 1.20 | Pierce | 1.80 | Wood | 2.50 |
| Green Lake | 1.50 | Polk | 2.00 | | |

(24) Liming Materials (Continued).

- (b) One ton of calcium carbide refuse lime containing at least 85 percent of calcium carbonate and testing not more than 35 percent moisture at the shipping point. A correspondingly greater amount of material must be required if the material does not meet the specifications.

| <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Adams | \$2.00 | Iowa | \$ 2.00 | Portage | \$ 2.00 |
| Ashland | 2.20 | Iron | 2.20 | Price | 2.20 |
| Barron | 2.20 | Jackson | 2.00 | Racine | 2.00 |
| Bayfield | 2.20 | Jefferson | 2.00 | Richland | 2.00 |
| Brown | 2.00 | Juneau | 2.00 | Rock | 2.00 |
| Buffalo | 2.00 | Kenosha | 2.00 | Rusk | 2.20 |
| Burnett | 2.20 | Kewaunee | 2.00 | St. Croix | 2.00 |
| Calumet | 2.00 | La Crosse | 2.00 | Sauk | 2.00 |
| Chippewa | 2.20 | Lafayette | 2.00 | Sawyer | 2.20 |
| Clark | 2.20 | Langlade | 2.20 | Shawano | 2.00 |
| Columbia | 2.00 | Lincoln | 2.00 | Sheboygan | 2.00 |
| Crawford | 2.00 | Manitowoc | 2.00 | Taylor | 2.20 |
| Dane | 2.00 | Marathon | 2.20 | Trempealeau | 2.00 |
| Dodge | 2.00 | Marinette | 2.00 | Vernon | 2.00 |
| Door | 2.00 | Marquette | 2.00 | Vilas | 2.20 |
| Douglas | 2.20 | Milwaukee | 2.00 | Walworth | 2.00 |
| Dunn | 2.00 | Monroe | 2.00 | Washburn | 2.20 |
| Eau Claire | 2.00 | Oconto | 2.00 | Washington | 2.00 |
| Florence | 2.20 | Oneida | 2.20 | Waukesha | 2.00 |
| Fond du Lac | 2.00 | Outagamie | 2.00 | Waupaca | 2.00 |
| Forest | 2.20 | Ozaukee | 2.00 | Waushara | 2.00 |
| Grant | 2.00 | Pepin | 2.00 | Winnebago | 2.00 |
| Green | 2.00 | Pierce | 2.00 | Wood | 2.00 |
| Green Lake | 2.00 | Polk | 2.20 | | |

- (c) One cubic yard of marl.

| <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Rate</u> |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Adams | \$0.90 | Iowa | \$0.70 | Portage | \$0.80 |
| Ashland | 1.00 | Iron | 1.00 | Price | 1.00 |
| Barron | 1.00 | Jackson | 1.00 | Racine | 0.90 |
| Bayfield | 1.00 | Jefferson | 0.80 | Richland | 0.90 |
| Brown | 0.90 | Juneau | 0.90 | Rock | 0.70 |
| Buffalo | 0.70 | Kenosha | 0.90 | Rusk | 1.00 |
| Burnett | 1.70 | Kewaunee | 0.90 | St. Croix | 0.90 |
| Calumet | 0.90 | La Crosse | 0.80 | Sauk | 0.90 |
| Chippewa | 1.00 | Lafayette | 0.70 | Sawyer | 1.00 |
| Clark | 1.00 | Langlade | 1.00 | Shawano | 0.90 |
| Columbia | 0.80 | Lincoln | 1.00 | Sheboygan | 0.90 |
| Crawford | 0.80 | Manitowoc | 0.80 | Taylor | 1.00 |
| Dane | 0.70 | Marathon | 1.00 | Trempealeau | 0.90 |
| Dodge | 0.80 | Marinette | 0.90 | Vernon | 0.70 |
| Door | 0.90 | Marquette | 0.90 | Vilas | 1.00 |
| Douglas | 1.70 | Milwaukee | 0.90 | Walworth | 0.90 |
| Dunn | 0.90 | Monroe | 0.80 | Washburn | 1.40 |
| Eau Claire | 0.90 | Oconto | 1.00 | Washington | 0.80 |
| Florence | 1.00 | Oneida | 1.00 | Waukesha | 0.90 |
| Fond du Lac | 0.80 | Outagamie | 0.70 | Waupaca | 0.70 |
| Forest | 1.00 | Ozaukee | 0.70 | Waushara | 0.90 |
| Grant | 0.70 | Pepin | 0.80 | Winnebago | 1.00 |
| Green | 0.70 | Pierce | 0.90 | Wood | 1.00 |
| Green Lake | 0.80 | Polk | 1.00 | | |

(24) Liming Materials (Continued)(d) One cubic yard of paper mill refuse lime.

| County | Rate | County | Rate | County | Rate |
|-------------|--------|-----------|--------|-------------|--------|
| Adams | \$1.10 | Iowa | \$1.00 | Portage | \$1.10 |
| Ashland | 1.10 | Iron | 1.10 | Price | 1.10 |
| Barron | 1.10 | Jackson | 1.10 | Racine | 1.00 |
| Bayfield | 1.10 | Jefferson | 1.00 | Richland | 1.00 |
| Brown | 0.90 | Juneau | 0.90 | Rock | 1.00 |
| Buffalo | 1.00 | Kenosha | 1.00 | Rusk | 1.10 |
| Burnett | 1.10 | Kewaunee | 0.90 | St. Croix | 0.90 |
| Calumet | 0.90 | La Crosse | 1.00 | Sauk | 1.00 |
| Chippewa | 1.10 | Lafayette | 1.00 | Sawyer | 1.10 |
| Clark | 1.10 | Langlade | 1.10 | Shawano | 0.90 |
| Columbia | 1.00 | Lincoln | 1.10 | Sheboygan | 0.90 |
| Crawford | 1.00 | Manitowoc | 1.00 | Taylor | 1.10 |
| Dane | 1.00 | Marathon | 1.10 | Trempealeau | 0.90 |
| Dodge | 1.00 | Marinette | 0.90 | Vernon | 1.00 |
| Door | 0.90 | Marquette | 0.90 | Vilas | 1.10 |
| Douglas | 1.10 | Milwaukee | 1.00 | Walworth | 1.00 |
| Dunn | 0.90 | Monroe | 1.00 | Washburn | 1.00 |
| Eau Claire | 0.90 | Oconto | 1.10 | Washington | 1.00 |
| Florence | 1.10 | Oneida | 1.10 | Waukesha | 1.00 |
| Fond du Lac | 1.00 | Outagamie | 1.00 | Waupaca | 1.00 |
| Forest | 1.10 | Ozaukee | 1.00 | Waushara | 0.90 |
| Grant | 1.00 | Pepin | 1.00 | Winnebago | 1.00 |
| Green | 1.00 | Pierce | 0.90 | Wood | 1.10 |
| Green Lake | 1.00 | Polk | 1.10 | | |

(e) One cubic yard of water-softening process lime.

| County | Rate | County | Rate | County | Rate |
|-------------|--------|-----------|--------|-------------|--------|
| Adams | \$1.00 | Iowa | \$0.90 | Portage | \$1.00 |
| Ashland | 1.00 | Iron | 1.00 | Price | 0.90 |
| Barron | 1.00 | Jackson | 1.00 | Racine | 0.90 |
| Bayfield | 1.00 | Jefferson | 0.90 | Richland | 0.90 |
| Brown | 0.90 | Juneau | 0.90 | Rock | 0.90 |
| Buffalo | 0.90 | Kenosha | 0.90 | Rusk | 1.00 |
| Burnett | 1.00 | Kewaunee | 0.90 | St. Croix | 0.90 |
| Calumet | 1.00 | La Crosse | 0.90 | Sauk | 0.90 |
| Chippewa | 1.00 | Lafayette | 0.90 | Sawyer | 1.00 |
| Clark | 1.00 | Langlade | 1.00 | Shawano | 0.90 |
| Columbia | 0.90 | Lincoln | 1.00 | Sheboygan | 0.90 |
| Crawford | 0.90 | Manitowoc | 0.90 | Taylor | 1.00 |
| Dane | 0.90 | Marathon | 1.00 | Trempealeau | 0.90 |
| Dodge | 0.90 | Marinette | 0.90 | Vernon | 0.90 |
| Door | 0.90 | Marquette | 0.90 | Vilas | 1.00 |
| Douglas | 1.00 | Milwaukee | 0.90 | Walworth | 0.90 |
| Dunn | 0.90 | Monroe | 0.90 | Washburn | 1.00 |
| Eau Claire | 0.90 | Oconto | 1.00 | Washington | 0.90 |
| Florence | 1.00 | Oneida | 1.00 | Waukesha | 0.90 |
| Fond du Lac | 0.90 | Outagamie | 0.90 | Waupaca | 0.90 |
| Forest | 1.00 | Ozaukee | 0.90 | Waushara | 0.90 |
| Grant | 0.90 | Pepin | 0.90 | Winnebago | 0.90 |
| Green | 0.90 | Pierce | 1.00 | Wood | 1.00 |
| Green Lake | 0.90 | Polk | 1.00 | | |

(24) Liming Materials (Continued).(f) One cubic yard of calcareous clay.

| County | Rate | County | Rate | County | Rate |
|-------------|--------|-----------|--------|-------------|--------|
| Adams | \$0.50 | Iowa | \$0.40 | Portage | \$0.50 |
| Ashland | 0.50 | Iron | 0.50 | Price | 0.50 |
| Barron | 0.50 | Jackson | 0.50 | Racine | 0.50 |
| Bayfield | 0.50 | Jefferson | 0.40 | Richland | 0.40 |
| Brown | 0.40 | Juneau | 0.40 | Rock | 0.40 |
| Buffalo | 0.40 | Kenosha | 0.50 | Rusk | 0.50 |
| Burnett | 0.50 | Kewaunee | 0.40 | St. Croix | 0.50 |
| Calumet | 0.50 | La Crosse | 0.40 | Sauk | 0.40 |
| Chippewa | 0.50 | Lafayette | 0.40 | Sawyer | 0.50 |
| Clark | 0.50 | Langlade | 0.50 | Shawano | 0.40 |
| Columbia | 0.40 | Lincoln | 0.50 | Sheboygan | 0.40 |
| Crawford | 0.40 | Manitowoc | 0.40 | Taylor | 0.50 |
| Dane | 0.40 | Marathon | 0.50 | Trempealeau | 0.40 |
| Dodge | 0.40 | Marinette | 0.50 | Vernon | 0.40 |
| Door | 0.40 | Marquette | 0.50 | Vilas | 0.50 |
| Douglas | 0.50 | Milwaukee | 0.40 | Walworth | 0.40 |
| Dunn | 0.50 | Monroe | 0.40 | Washburn | 0.50 |
| Eau Claire | 0.50 | Oconto | 0.50 | Washington | 0.40 |
| Florence | 0.50 | Oneida | 0.50 | Waukesha | 0.40 |
| Fond du Lac | 0.40 | Outagamie | 0.40 | Waupaca | 0.40 |
| Forest | 0.50 | Ozaukee | 0.40 | Wausara | 0.40 |
| Grant | 0.40 | Pepin | 0.40 | Winnebago | 0.40 |
| Green | 0.40 | Pierce | 0.40 | Wood | 0.50 |
| Green Lake | 0.40 | Polk | 0.50 | | |

(g) One ton of by-product of lead mines, of which 80 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve.

In Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette Counties.

\$0.80 per ton.

In all other counties.

\$1.00 per ton.

(h) One cubic yard of commercial wood ashes.

| County | Rate | County | Rate | County | Rate |
|-------------|--------|-----------|--------|-------------|--------|
| Adams | \$1.20 | Iowa | \$0.60 | Portage | \$1.00 |
| Ashland | 1.40 | Iron | 1.40 | Price | 1.40 |
| Barron | 1.30 | Jackson | 1.10 | Racine | 1.00 |
| Bayfield | 1.60 | Jefferson | 0.80 | Richland | 0.90 |
| Brown | 0.90 | Juneau | 0.90 | Rock | 0.70 |
| Buffalo | 0.70 | Kenosha | 1.00 | Rusk | 1.30 |
| Burnett | 1.60 | Kewaunee | 0.90 | St. Croix | 1.00 |
| Calumet | 1.00 | La Crosse | 0.80 | Sauk | 0.90 |
| Chippewa | 1.20 | Lafayette | 0.60 | Sawyer | 1.40 |
| Clark | 1.30 | Langlade | 1.50 | Shawano | 0.90 |
| Columbia | 0.80 | Lincoln | 1.30 | Sheboygan | 0.90 |
| Crawford | 0.80 | Manitowoc | 0.80 | Taylor | 1.30 |
| Dane | 0.70 | Marathon | 1.30 | Trempealeau | 0.90 |
| Dodge | 0.80 | Marinette | 1.00 | Vernon | 0.70 |
| Door | 0.90 | Marquette | 1.00 | Vilas | 1.60 |
| Douglas | 1.60 | Milwaukee | 0.90 | Walworth | 0.90 |
| Dunn | 1.00 | Monroe | 0.80 | Washburn | 1.40 |
| Eau Claire | 1.00 | Oconto | 1.10 | Washington | 0.80 |
| Florence | 1.30 | Oneida | 1.30 | Waukesha | 0.80 |
| Fond du Lac | 0.80 | Outagamie | 0.70 | Waupaca | 0.70 |
| Forest | 1.30 | Ozaukee | 0.70 | Wausara | 0.90 |
| Grant | 0.60 | Pepin | 0.80 | Winnebago | 0.70 |
| Green | 0.60 | Pierce | 0.90 | Wood | 1.20 |
| Green Lake | 0.80 | Polk | 1.10 | | |

(24) Liming Materials (Continued).

- (i) One cubic yard of sugarbeet refuse lime.
\$1.00 per cu. yd.
- (j) One ton of hydrated lime.
\$4.00 per ton.
- (k) One ton of commercial burnt lime.
\$1.70 per ton.
- (l) One ton of eggshells.
\$1.40 per ton.
- (m) One ton of burnt lime waste.
\$1.00 per ton.

CUT-OVER AREA PRACTICES

The cut-over area includes the following counties: Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark, Door, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Florence, Forest, Iron, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Marinette, Oconto, Oneida, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Price, Rusk, St. Croix, Sawyer, Shawano, Taylor, Vilas, and Washburn.

(25) Clearing Farm Land Now Unsited for Tillage, on Farms with Less than 60 Acres of Cropland. All loose stone, stumps, underbrush, and forest tree growth must be removed and hummocks leveled. No credit will be given for clearing land which is now supporting a stand of merchantable timber. Prior approval by the county committee must be obtained in all cases. However, approval must not be given where it is clear that water erosion hazards will result or where the soils of the land to be cleared are not equal to or superior to the soils now under cultivation on the farm. Land on which it appears that it would be necessary to remove stones annually in large quantities should not receive the approval of the committee. Land which must be drained before being put into cultivation must not be approved unless the county committee is assured that adequate draining facilities will be provided by the farmer before the end of the program year.

\$10.00 per acre.

(26) Improving Pastures. With prior approval of the county committee, improvement of noncrop open pasture land which the county committee determines will, when improved, be capable of carrying at least one animal unit for each two acres during a pasture season of at least four months. Improvement shall include uprooting and removal of shrubs, leveling hummocks, carrying out an adequate system of mowing, and removing loose stones. Payment will not be made unless sufficient liming materials, fertilizer and seed, where needed, are applied to obtain a good stand.

\$5.00 per acre.

(27) Filling and Leveling of Pot Holes on Cropland. Payment will be made for filling and leveling pot holes in fields where such depressions constitute a hindrance to the farming operations practices in such fields. The pot holes must be filled and leveled to such an extent that normal farming operations may be carried out on the entire field. Where necessary, farm ditches to provide drainage may be required. Prior approval by the county committee must be obtained in all cases. The county committee at the time of their

visit to the farm to give prior approval for this practice, will estimate the number of cubic yards of materials necessary to fill all depressions for which approval is given. Payment will be limited to the estimate made by the county committee, and in no case will payment be made on material used in excess of 200 cubic yards.

\$0.05 per cu. yd. of material used
in filling the depression.

D. Conservation Materials. Any farmer who intends to participate in the Agricultural Conservation Program and who is not indebted for conservation materials furnished under a previous program may, upon his request, be furnished conservation materials in lieu of part or all of his payment.

- (1) Amount of Materials. The total value of the materials furnished to any person shall not exceed the payment which the county committee believes will be earned by such person by the performance of regular practices and the application of liming materials, minus the amount of such payment which has been assigned, and the amount of such person's indebtedness appearing in the register of indebtedness.
- (2) Kinds of Materials. A producer may be furnished more than one kind of material, provided the total value of the materials furnished is not in excess of the limitations set forth in this section.
- (3) All Materials Farms. The filing of an application for payment will not be required for any farm with respect to which the maximum payment for regular practices and application of liming materials, without including the small payment increase, is not in excess of \$40.00, provided:
 - (a) No person who has an interest in the payment for the farm has assigned his payment or is indebted to the United States as indicated by the register of indebtedness.
 - (b) The request for materials indicates that the materials are to be furnished in lieu of all payment on the farm.
 - (c) The materials furnished are not misused.
 - (d) No claim will be made by the producer for payment for the performance of any special practice, except the application of liming materials.
- (4) Deductions for Materials. Wherever materials are furnished, a deduction shall be made in an amount determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. If the producer misuses any such material, an additional deduction for the material misused, equal to the amount of the original deduction for the material, shall be made. The deduction for materials shall be made from any payment to the person who obtained the materials, but if the amount of the materials exceeds the amount of payment for the producer, the amount of the difference shall be paid by the producer to the War Food Administration.

E. Definitions.

- (1) Farms. Farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:
 - (a) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with work-stock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and
 - (b) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.
 - (c) A farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.
- (2) Cropland. Cropland means farm land which in 1943 was tilled or was in regular rotation, excluding any land which constitutes, or will constitute if such tillage is continued, a wind-erosion hazard to the community, and excluding also, any land in commercial orchards.
- (3) Noncrop Open Pasture Land. Noncrop open pasture land means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.
- (4) Commercial Orchards. Commercial orchards means the acreage on the farm in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards), from which the major portion of the production is normally sold.
- (5) Person. Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.
- (6) Producer. Producer means any person who as landlord, tenant, or share-cropper, participates in the operation of a farm.